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PLATES

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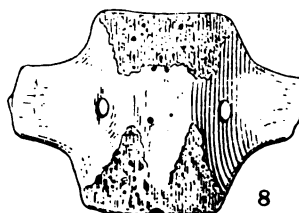
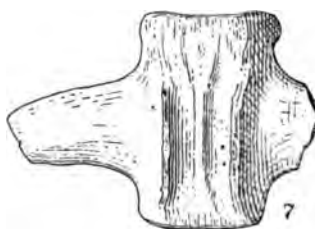
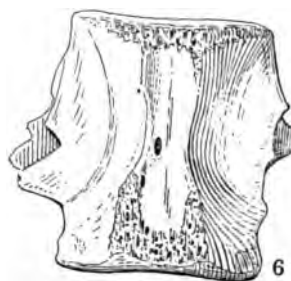
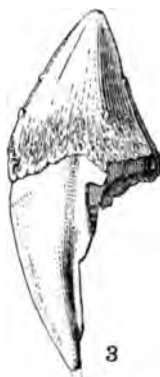
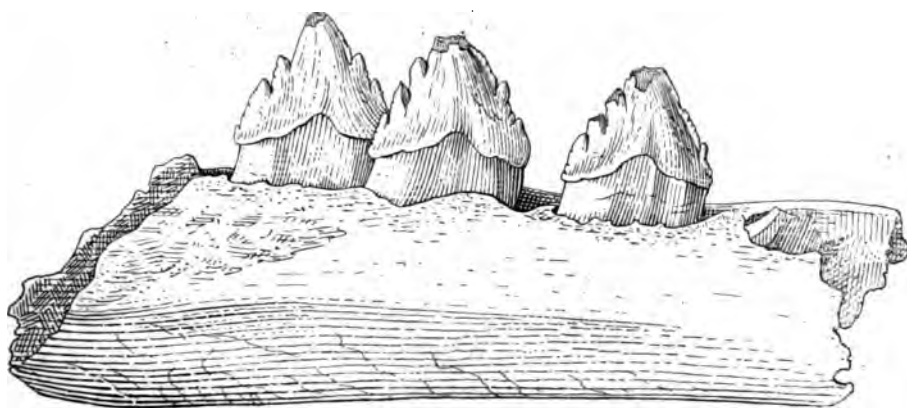
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NOTE

Plates I to IX, illustrating the Geological and Paleontological Relations of the Miocene, are bound with the text volume. The following plates illustrate the Systematic Paleontology of the Miocene Deposits of Maryland.

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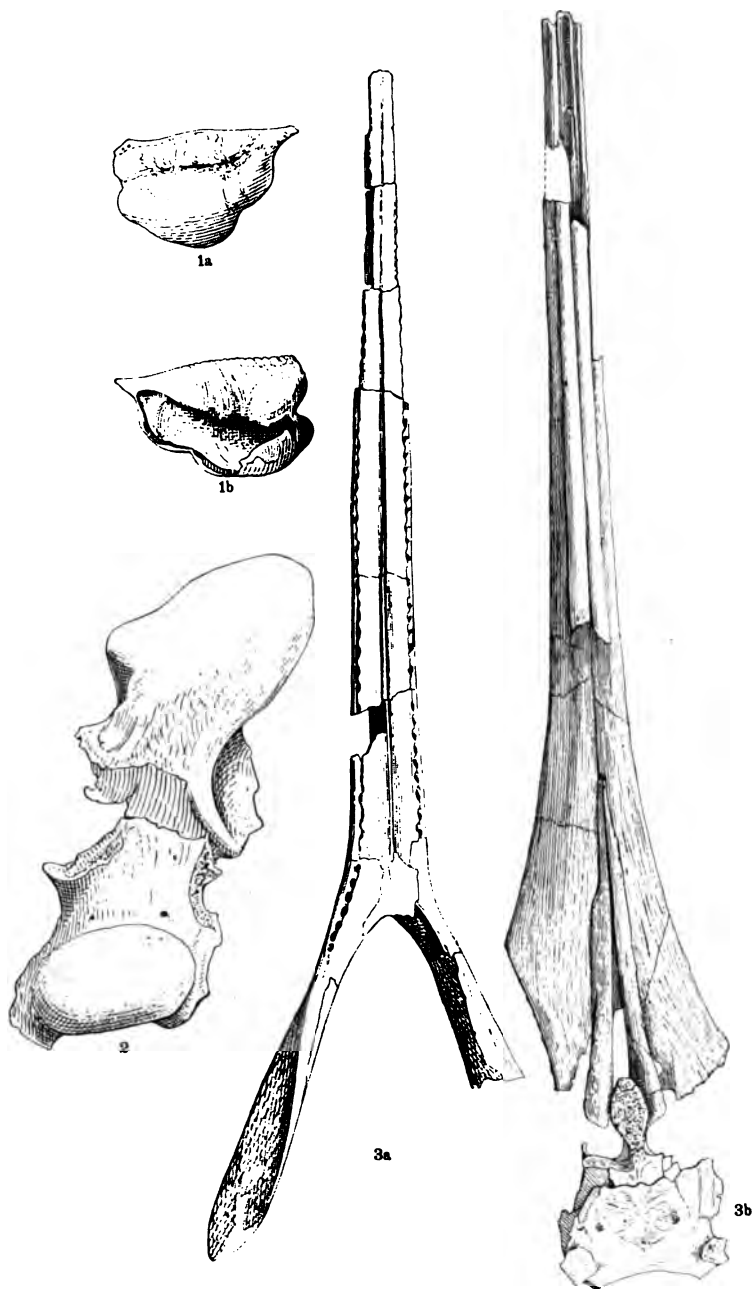
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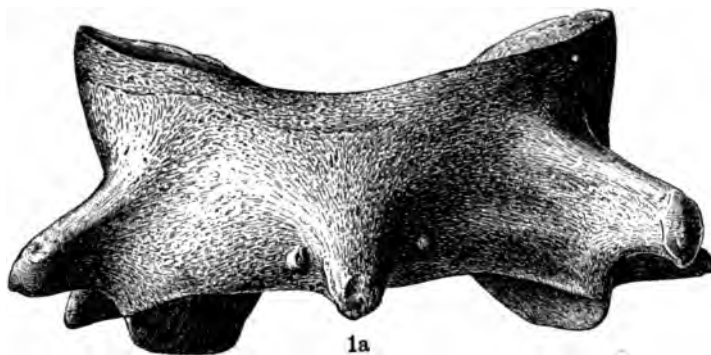
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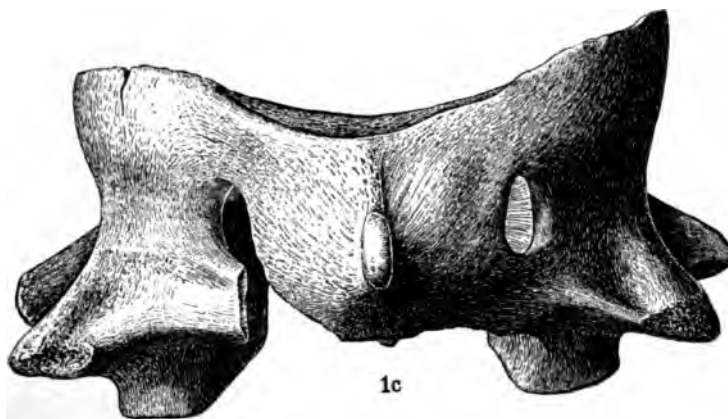
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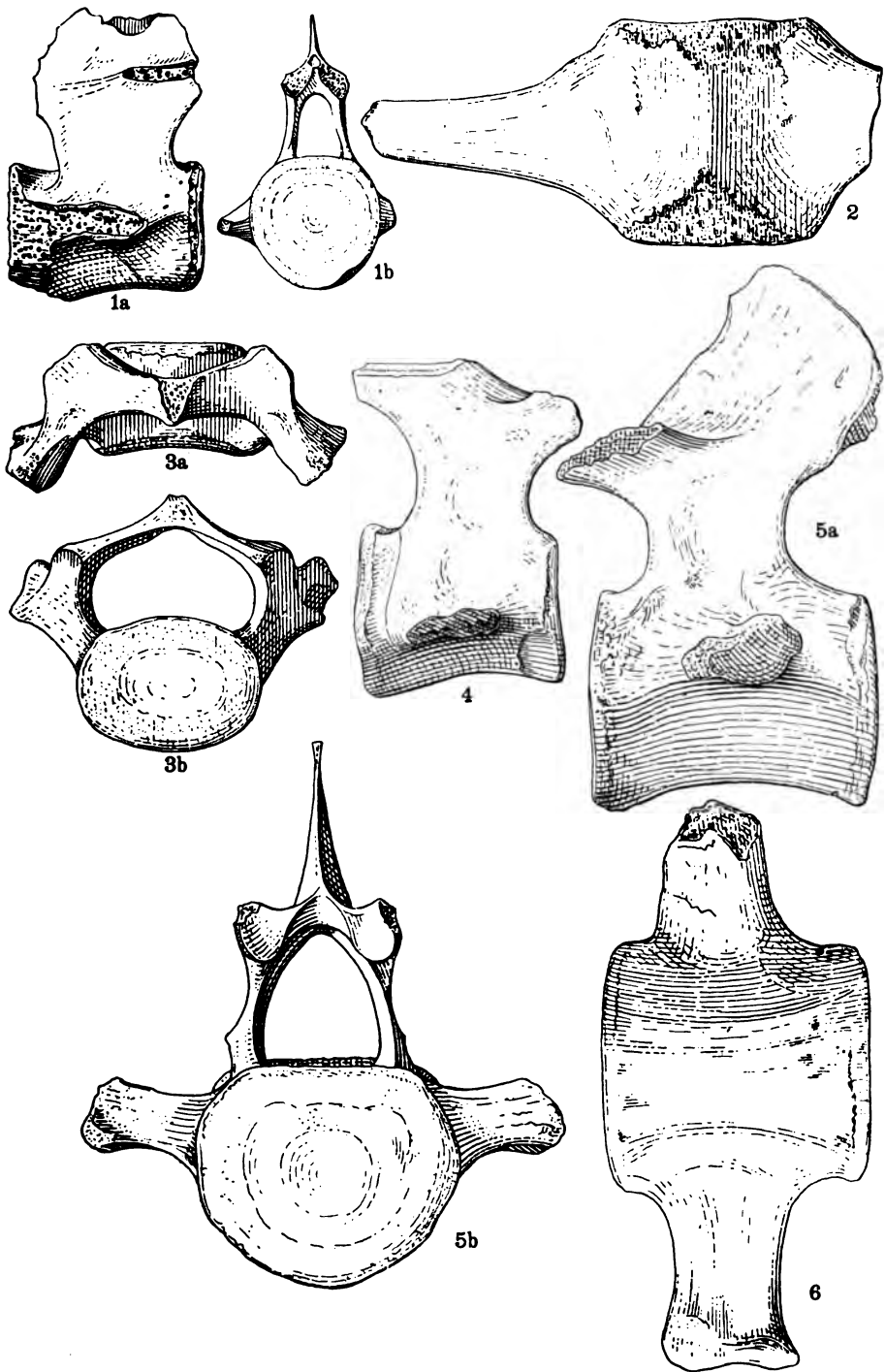


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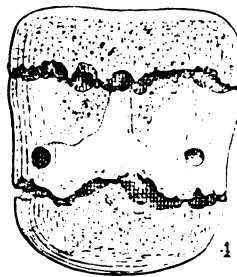
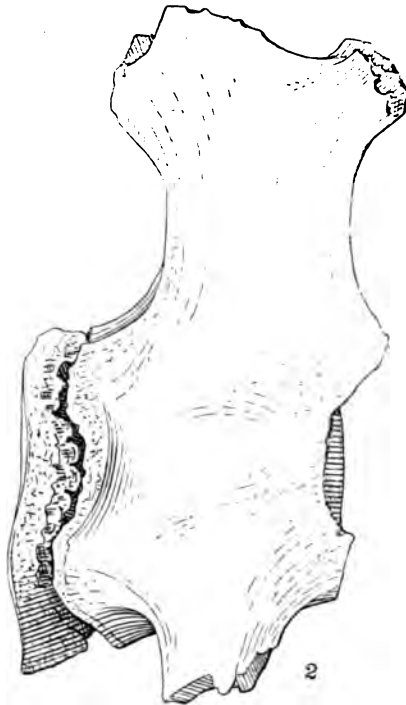
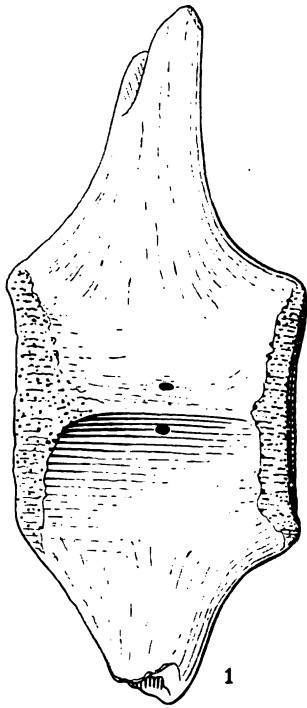
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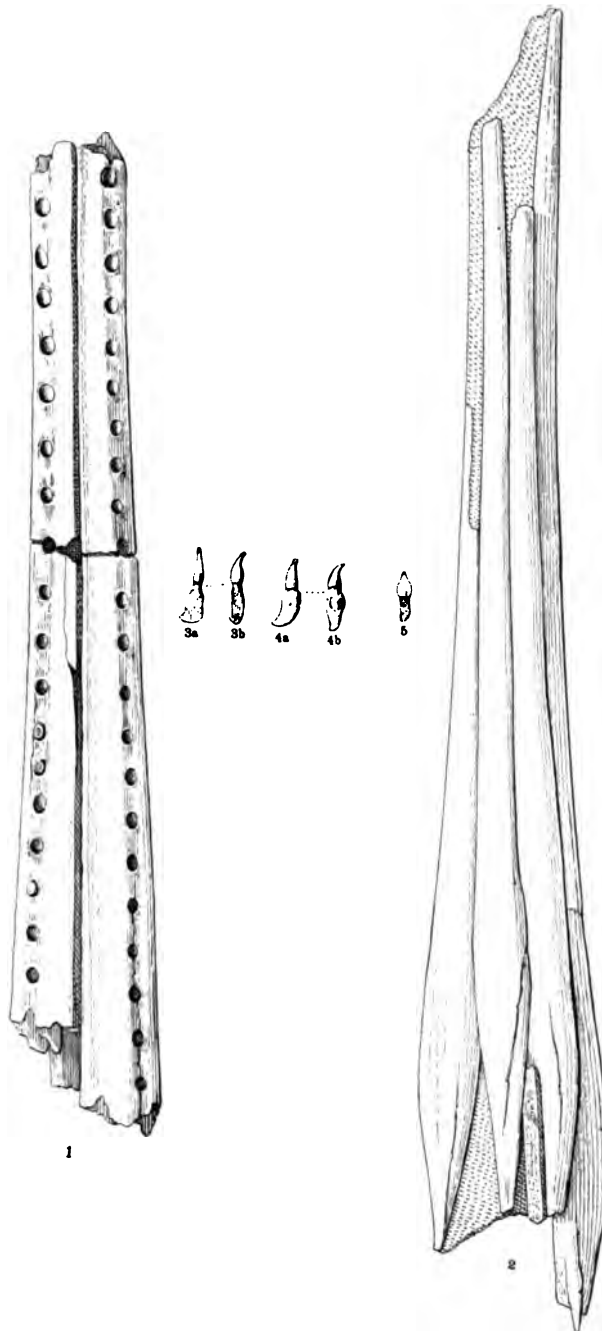
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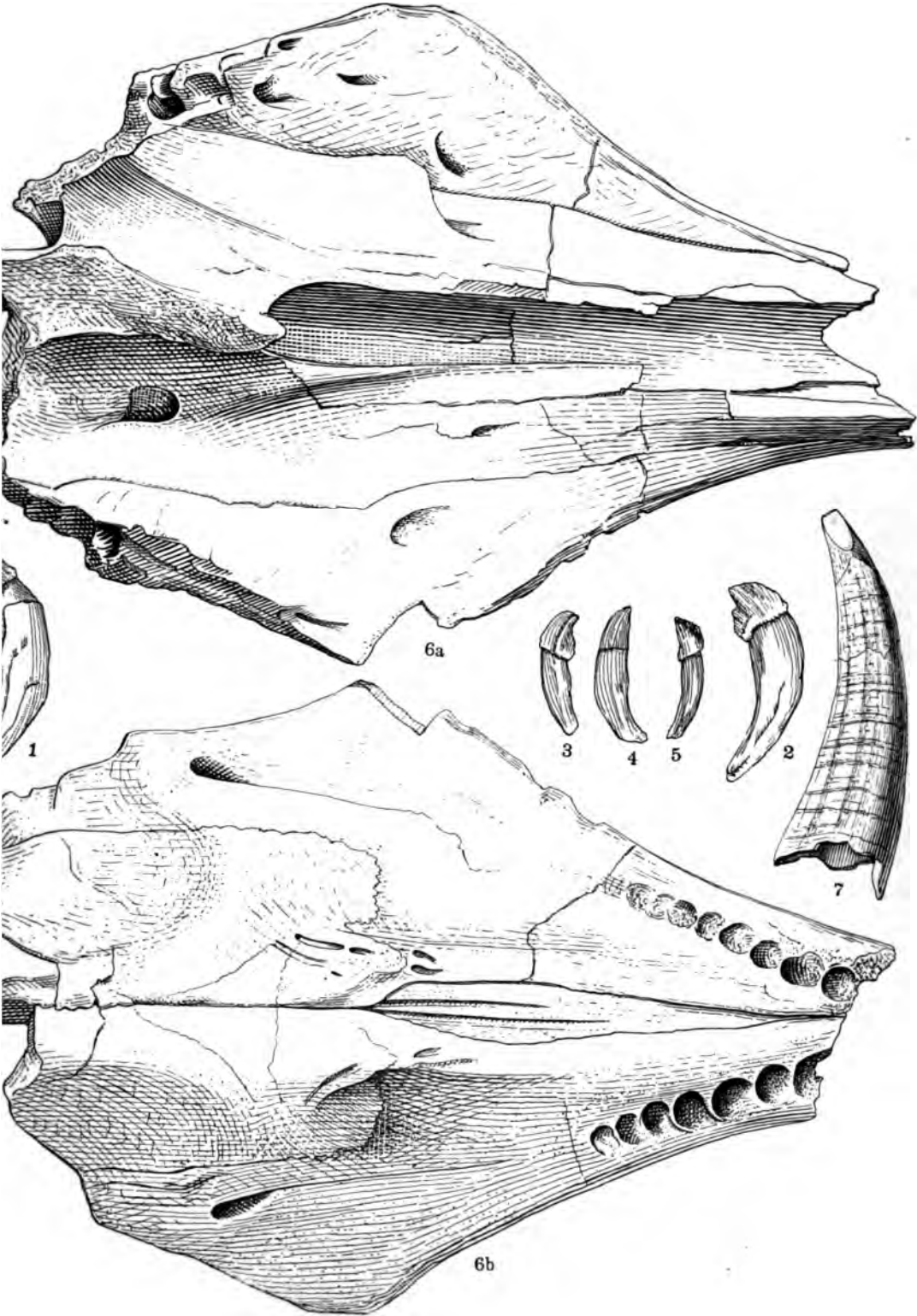
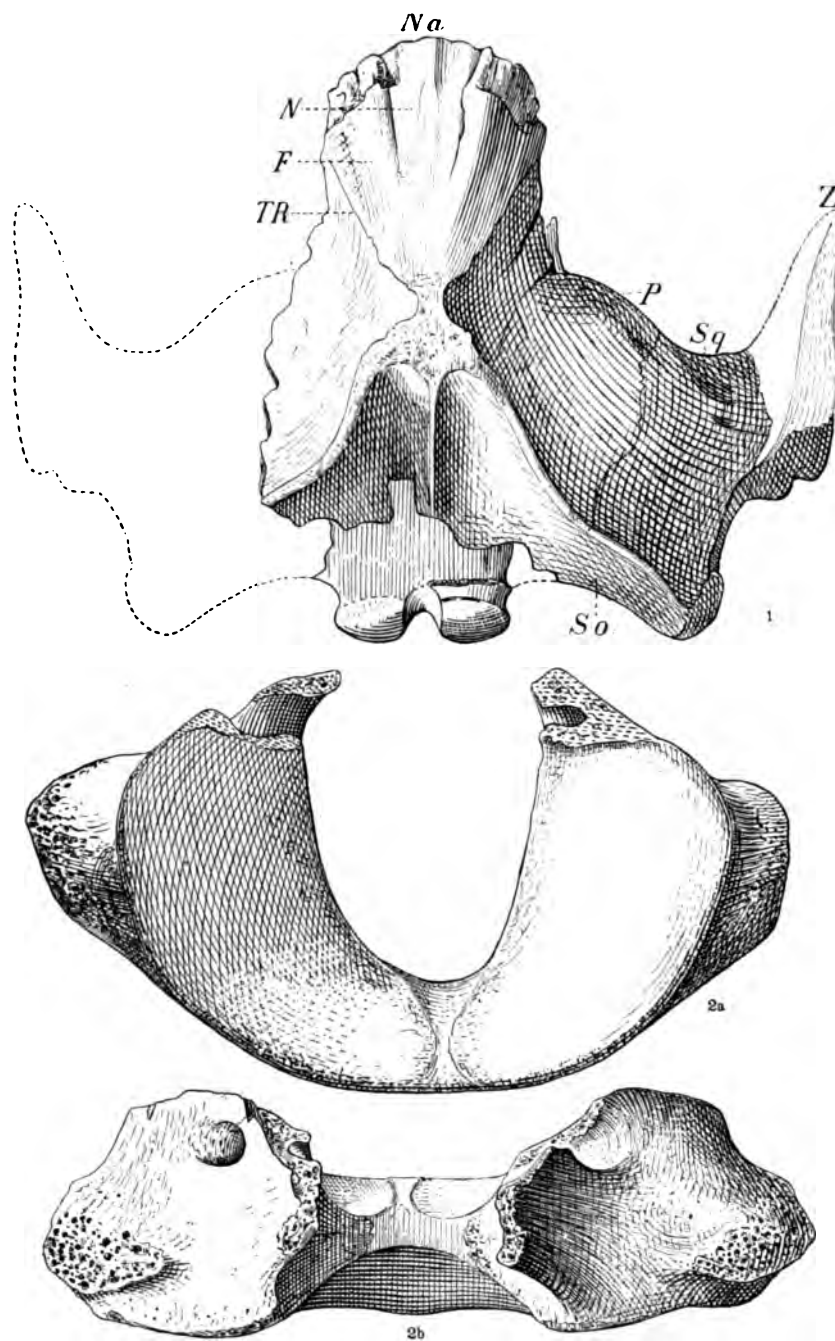


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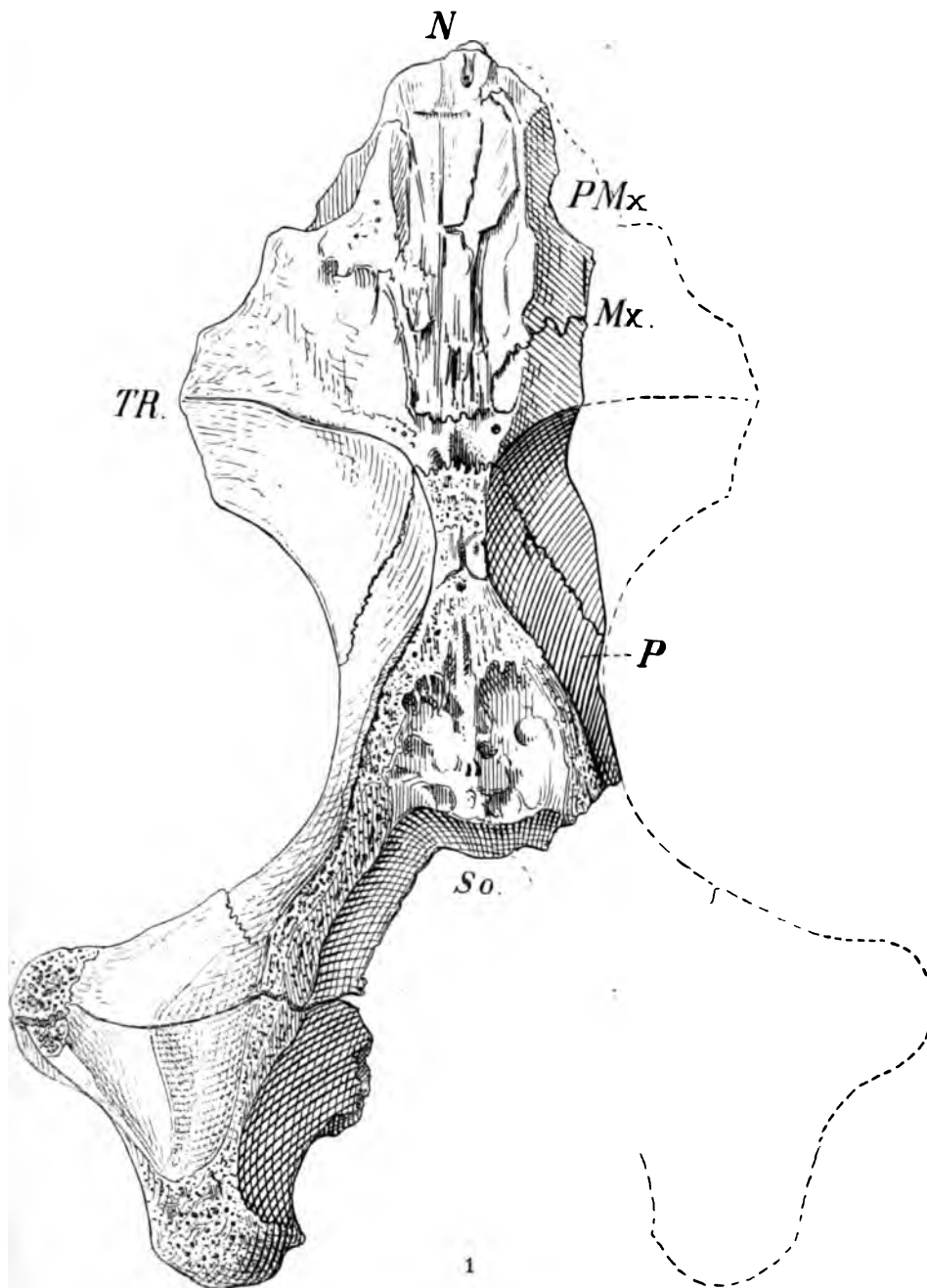
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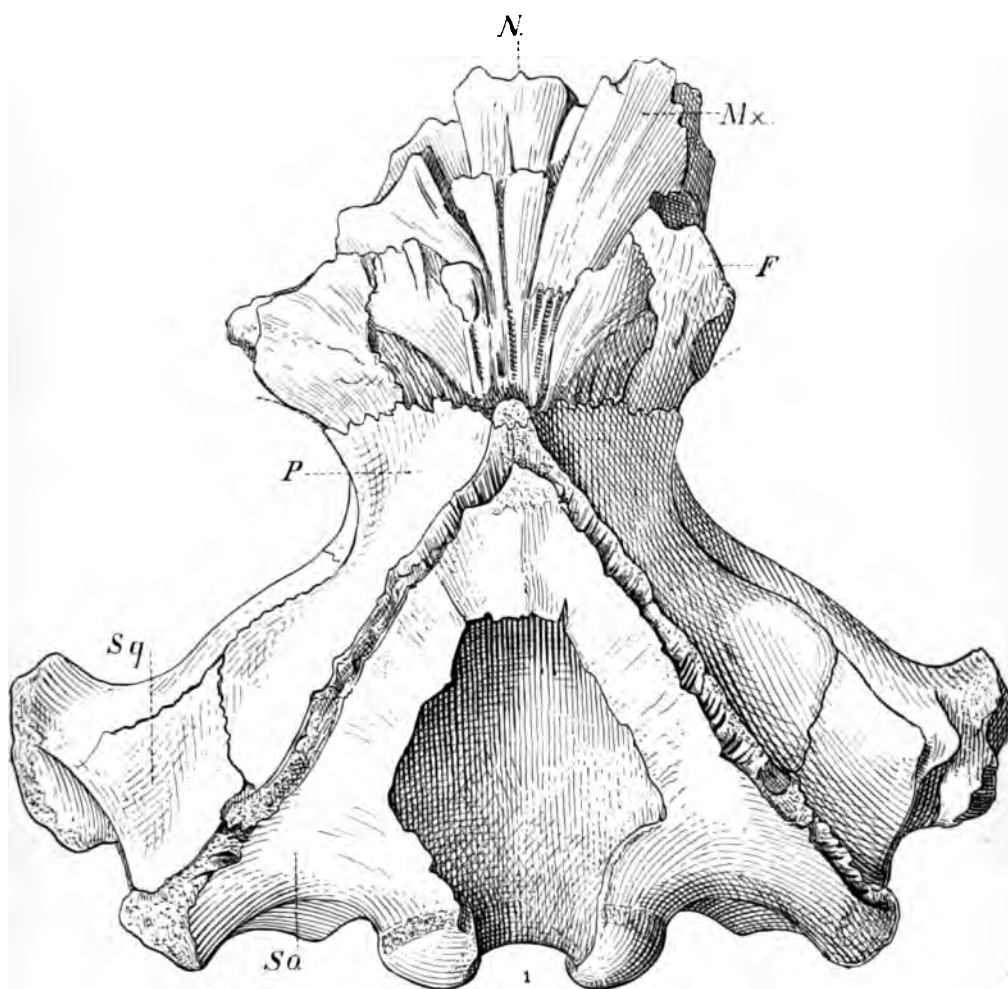
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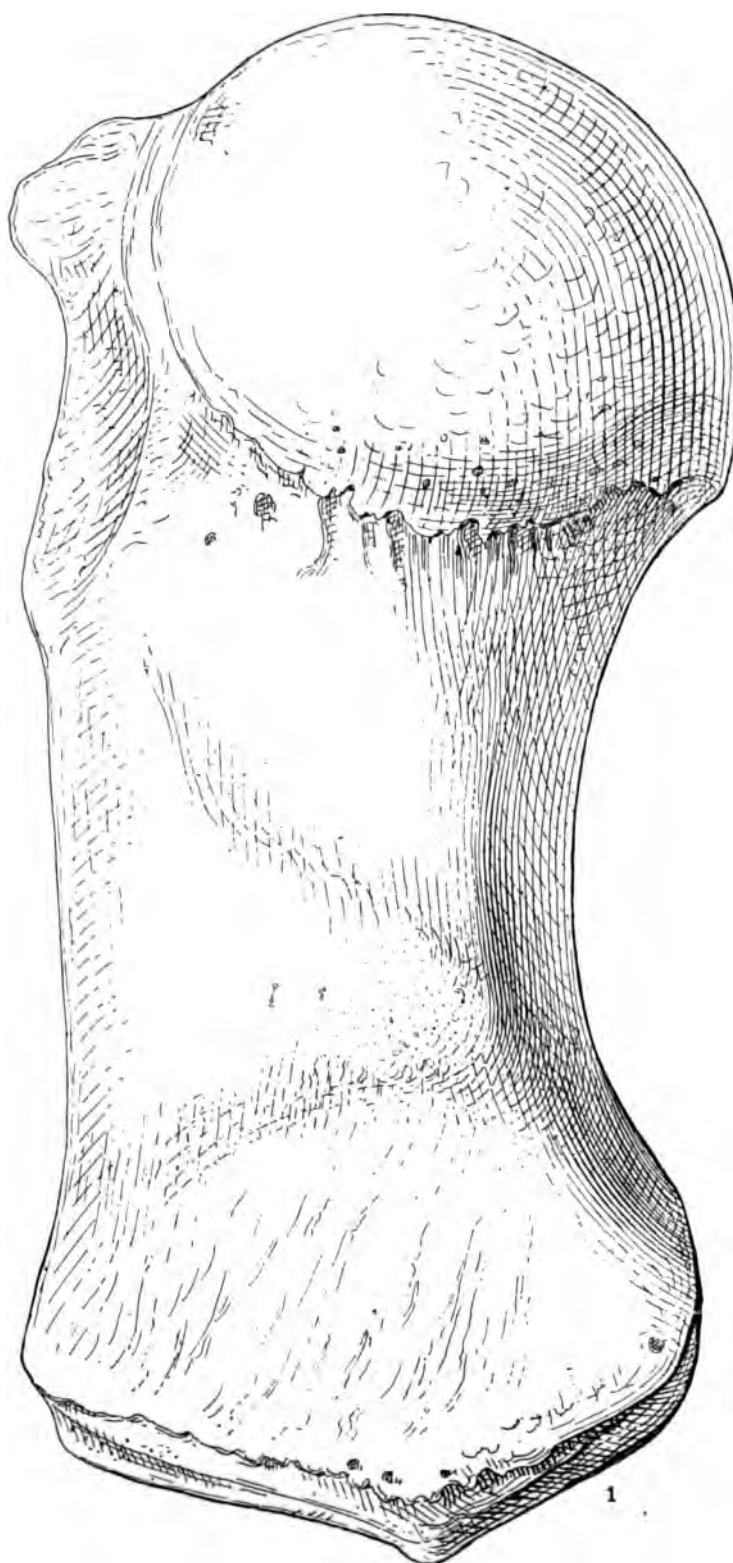
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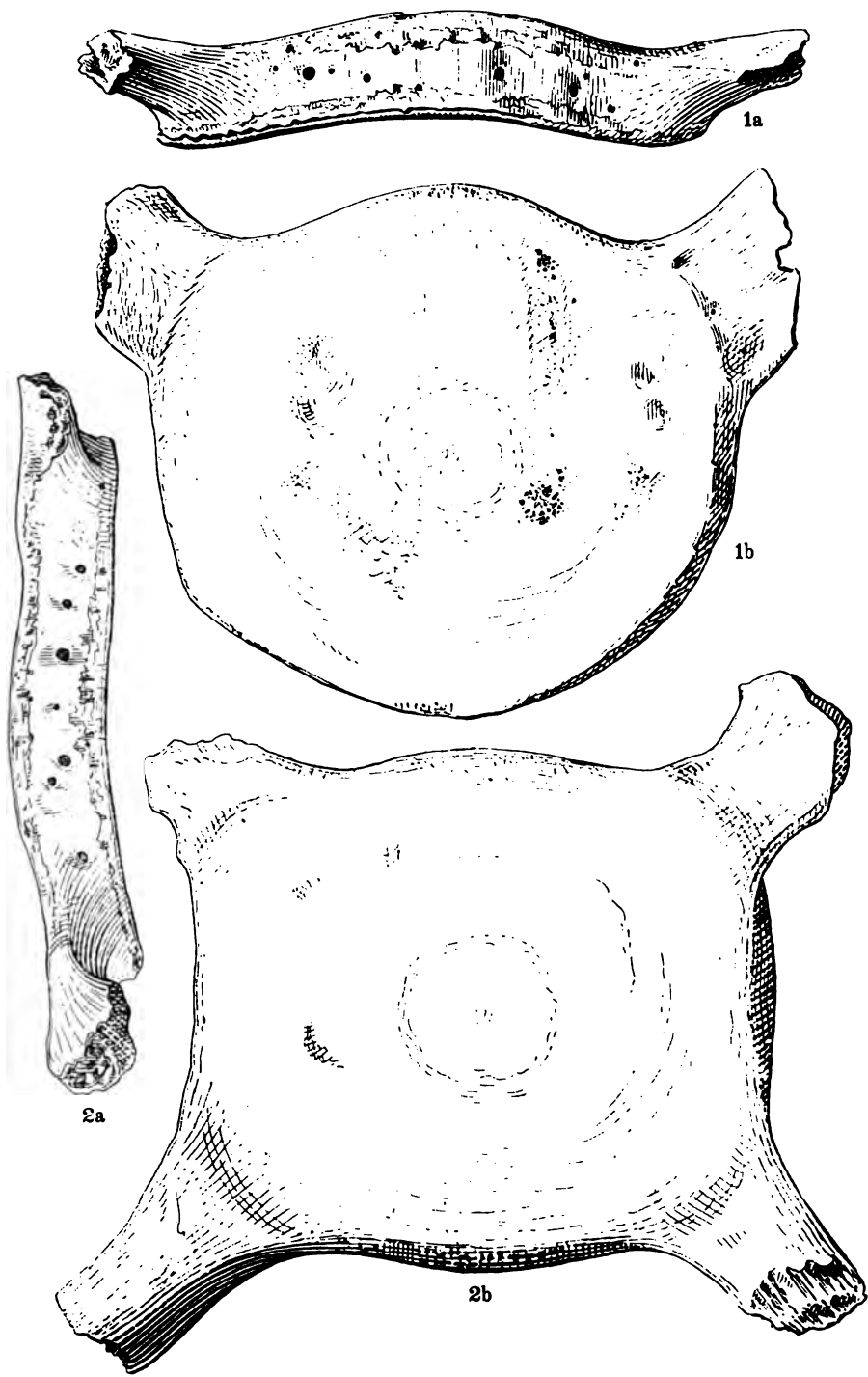
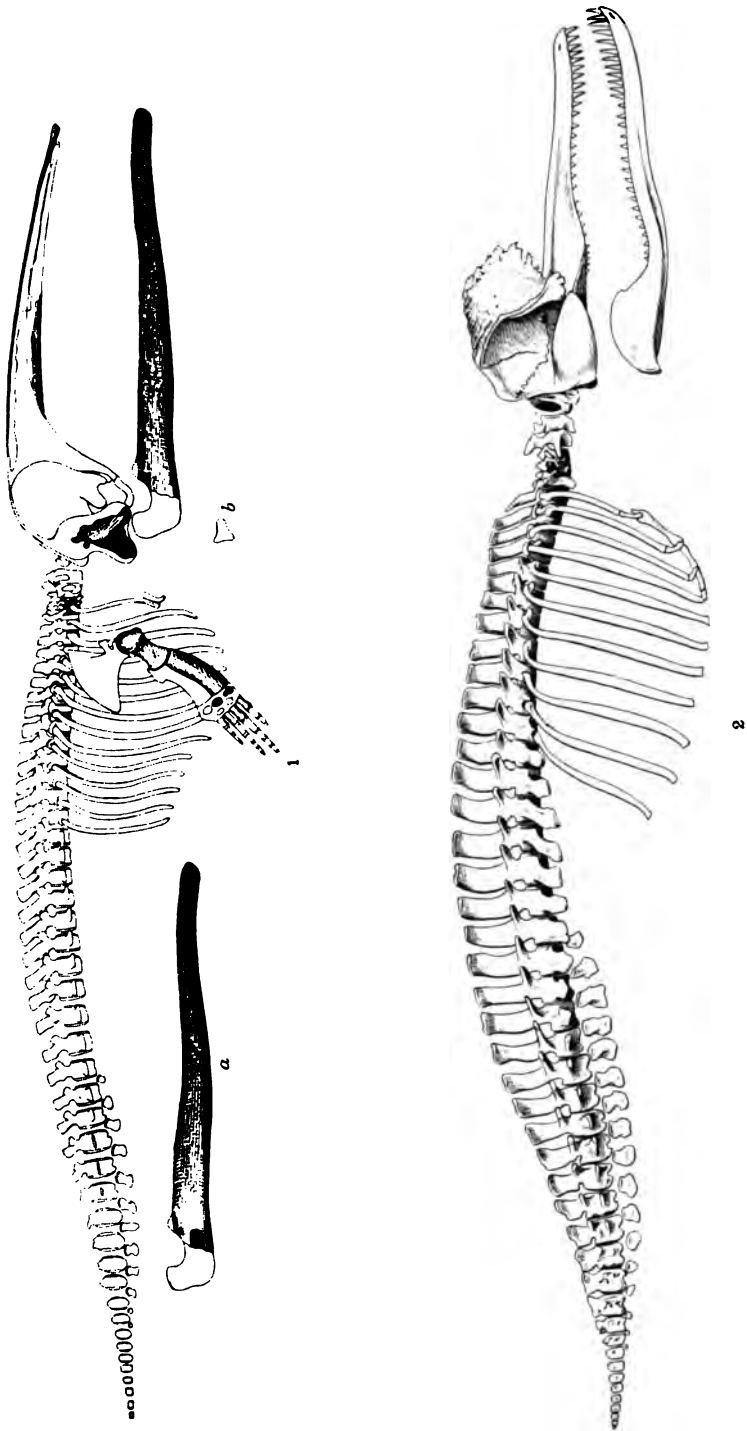


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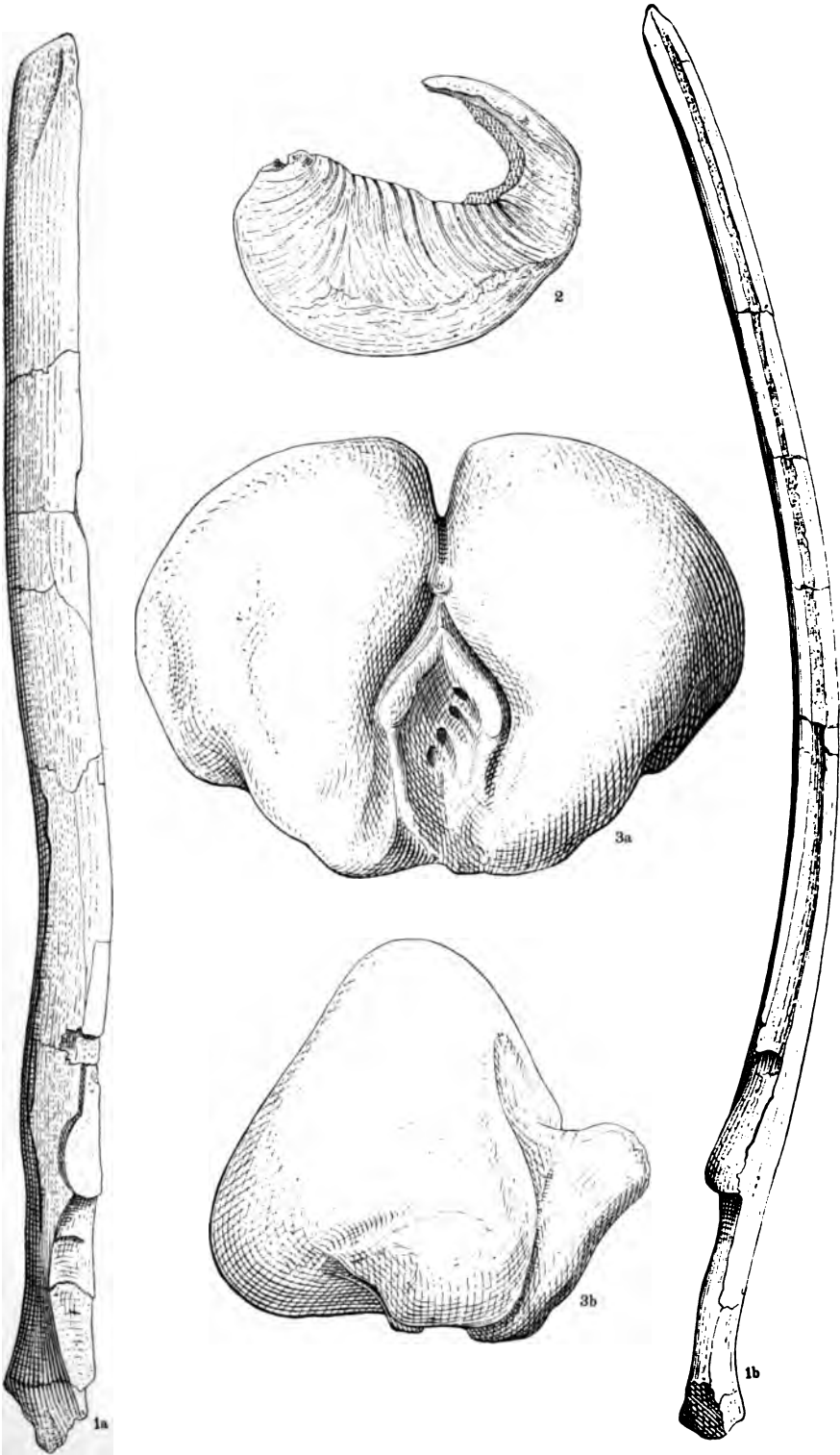
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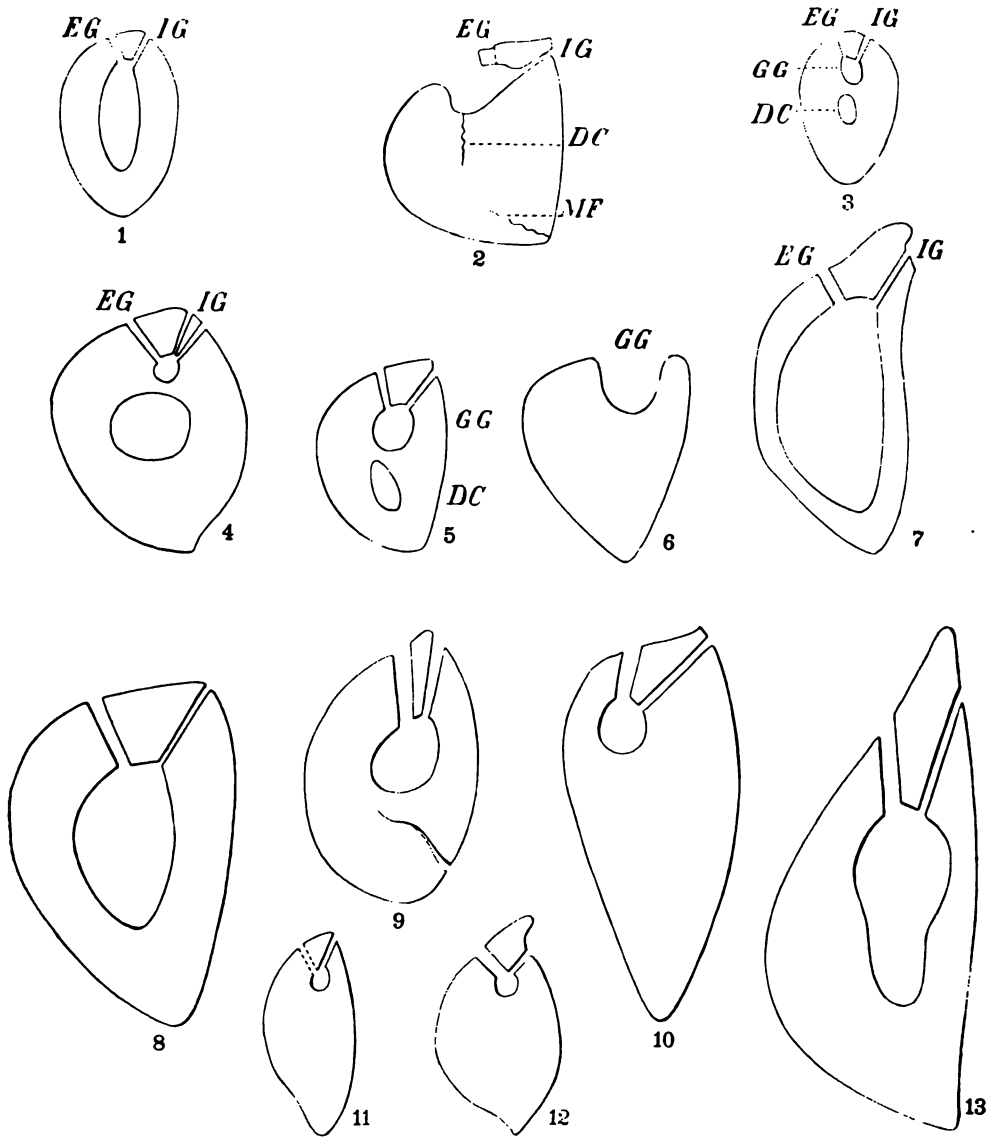
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Lettering: *E. G.*, External gingival canal; *I. G.*, Internal gingival canal;
G. G., Gingival groove; *D. C.*, Dental canal.

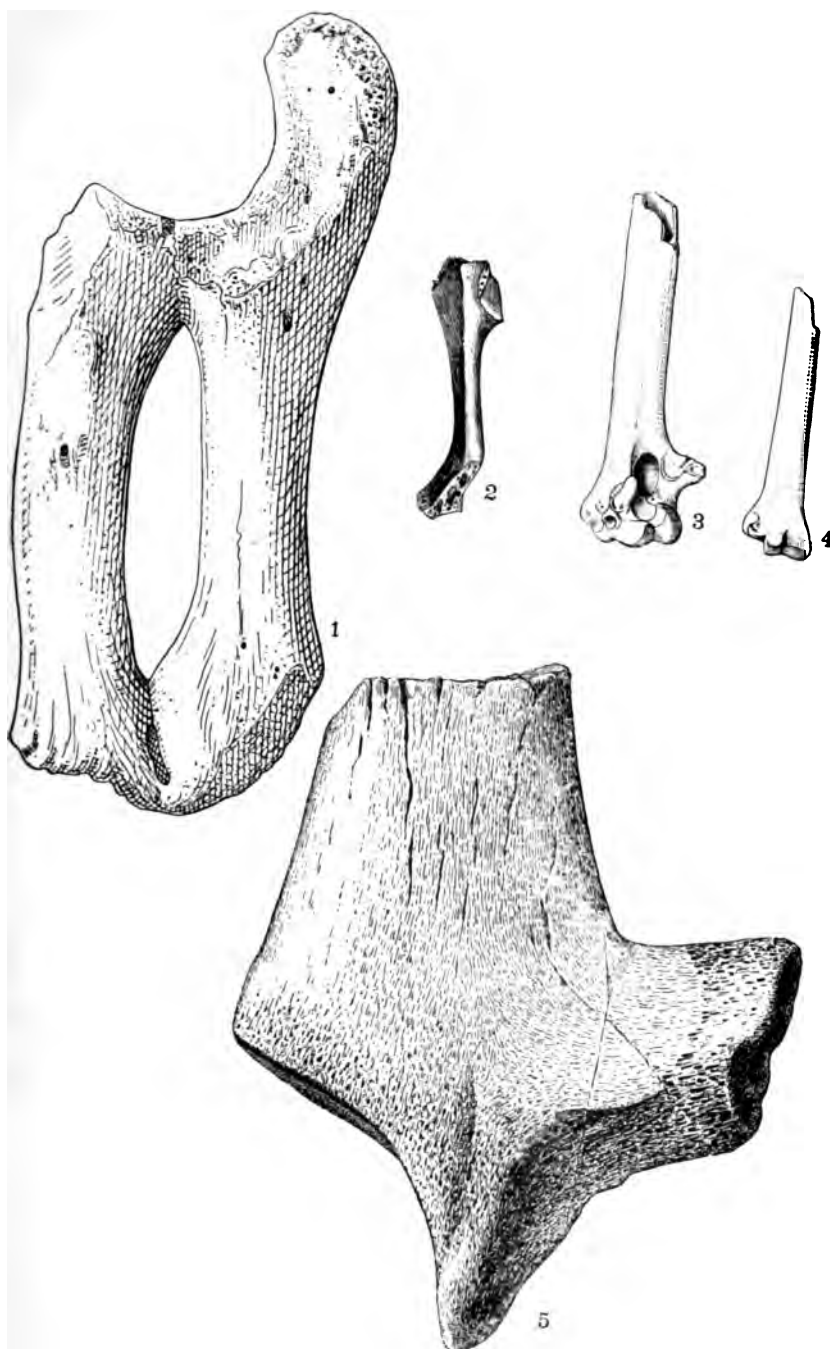
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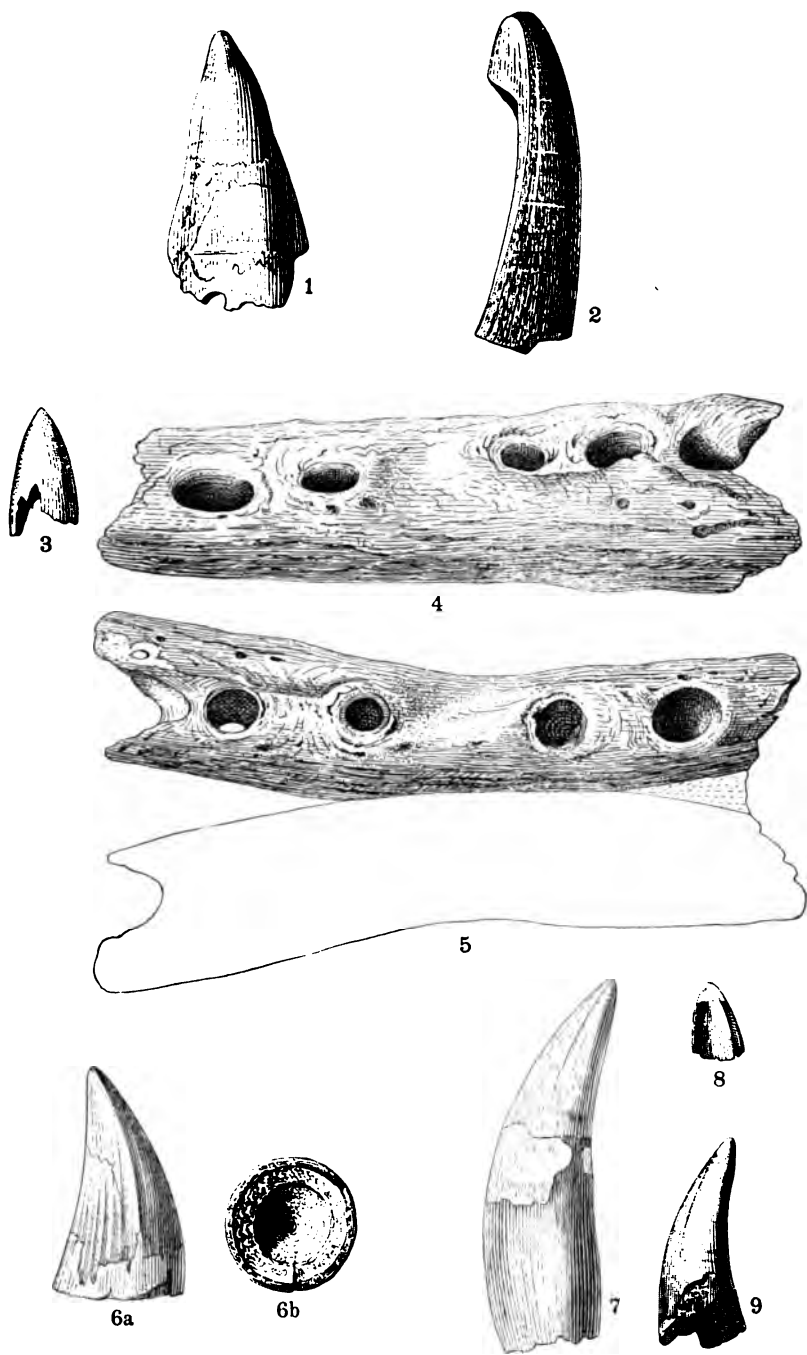
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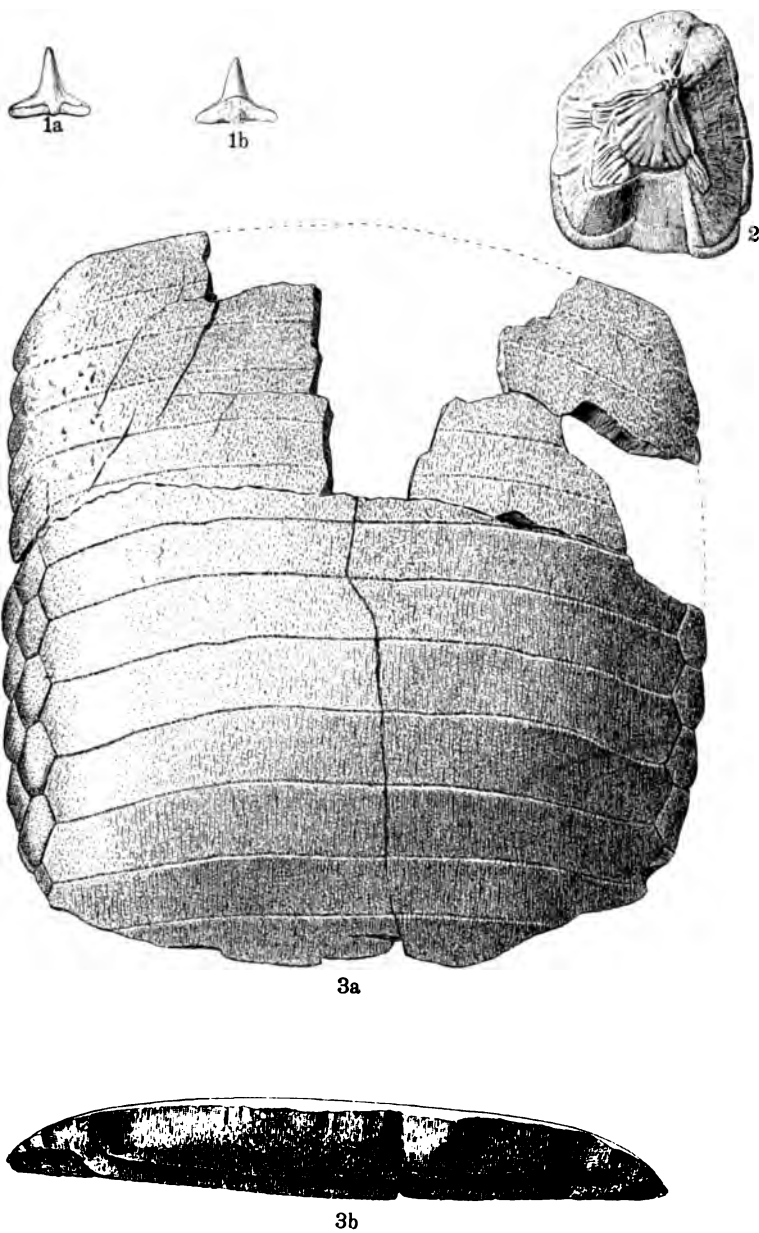
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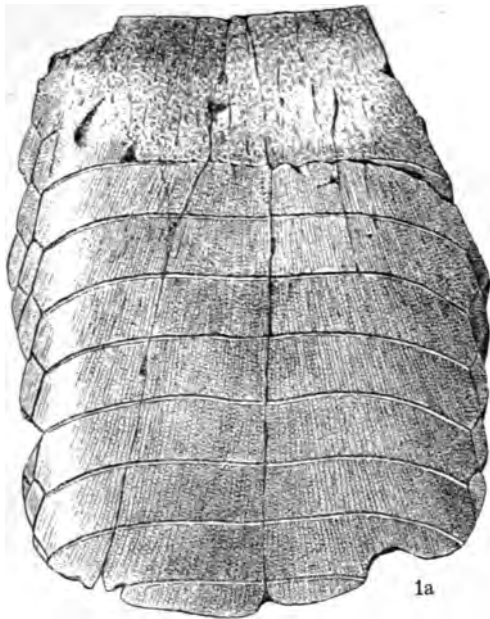
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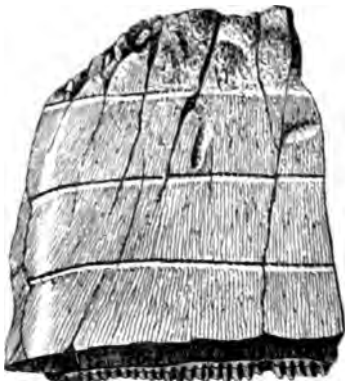
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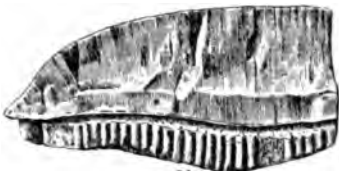
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1a



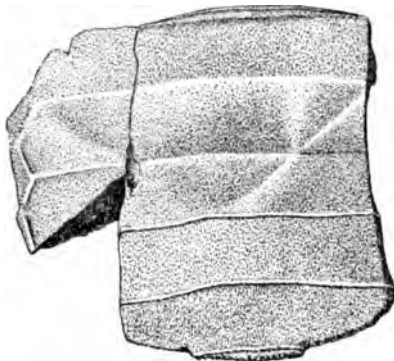
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2b



1b



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6a

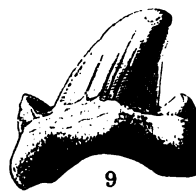
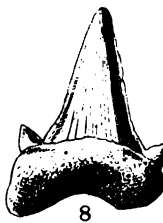
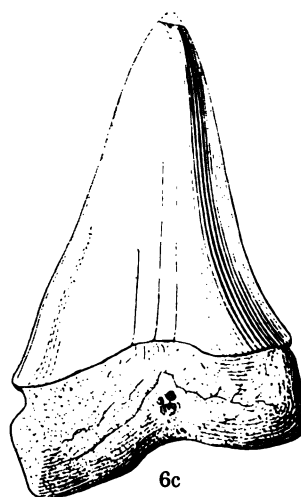
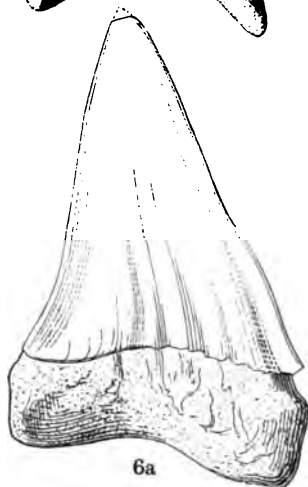
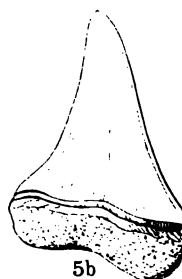
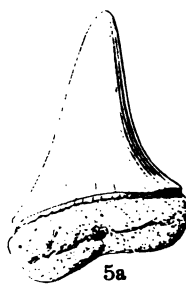
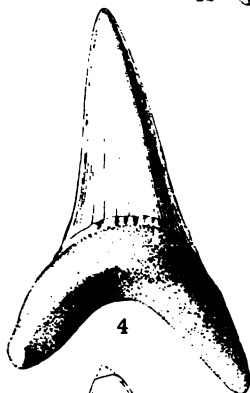


6b

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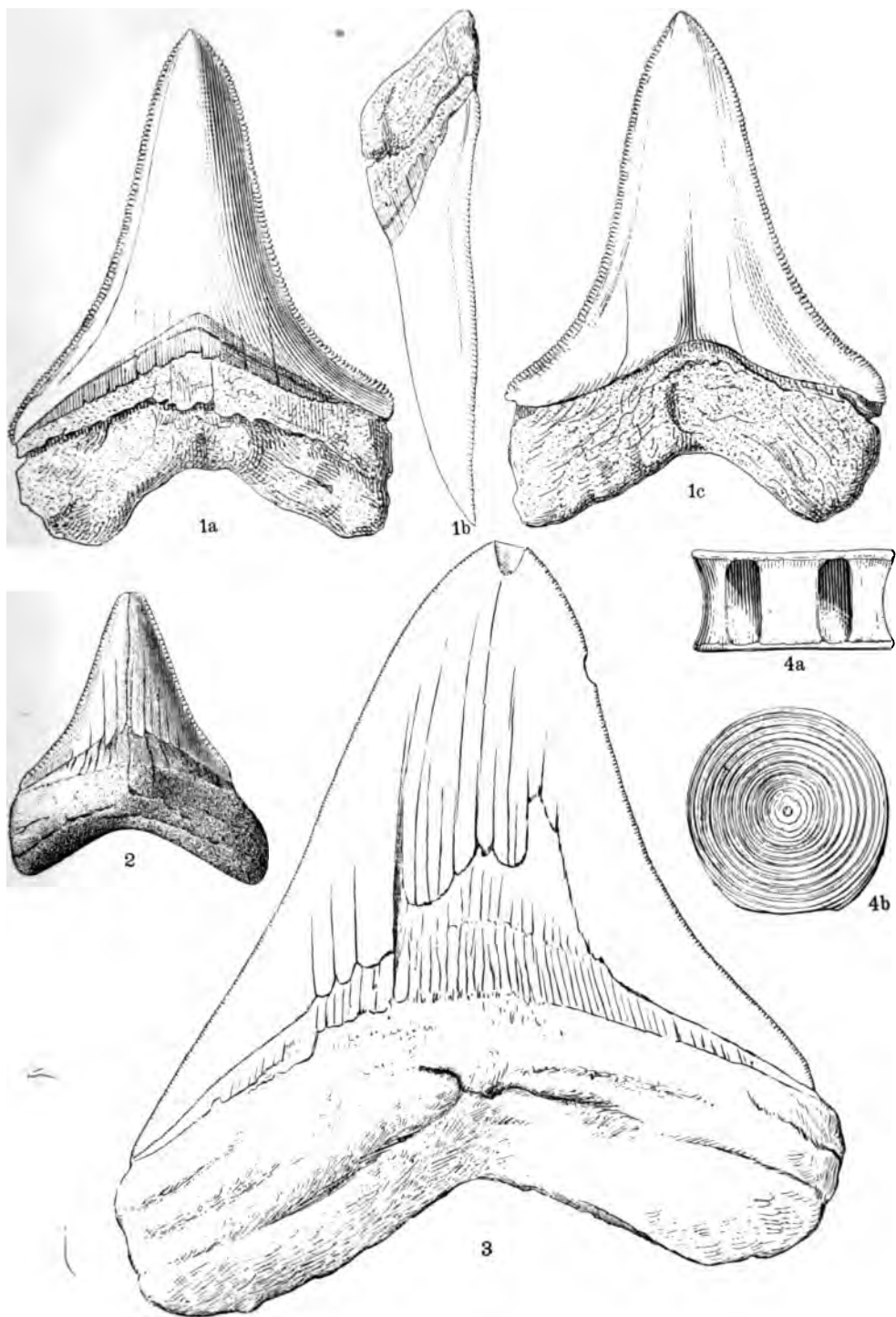
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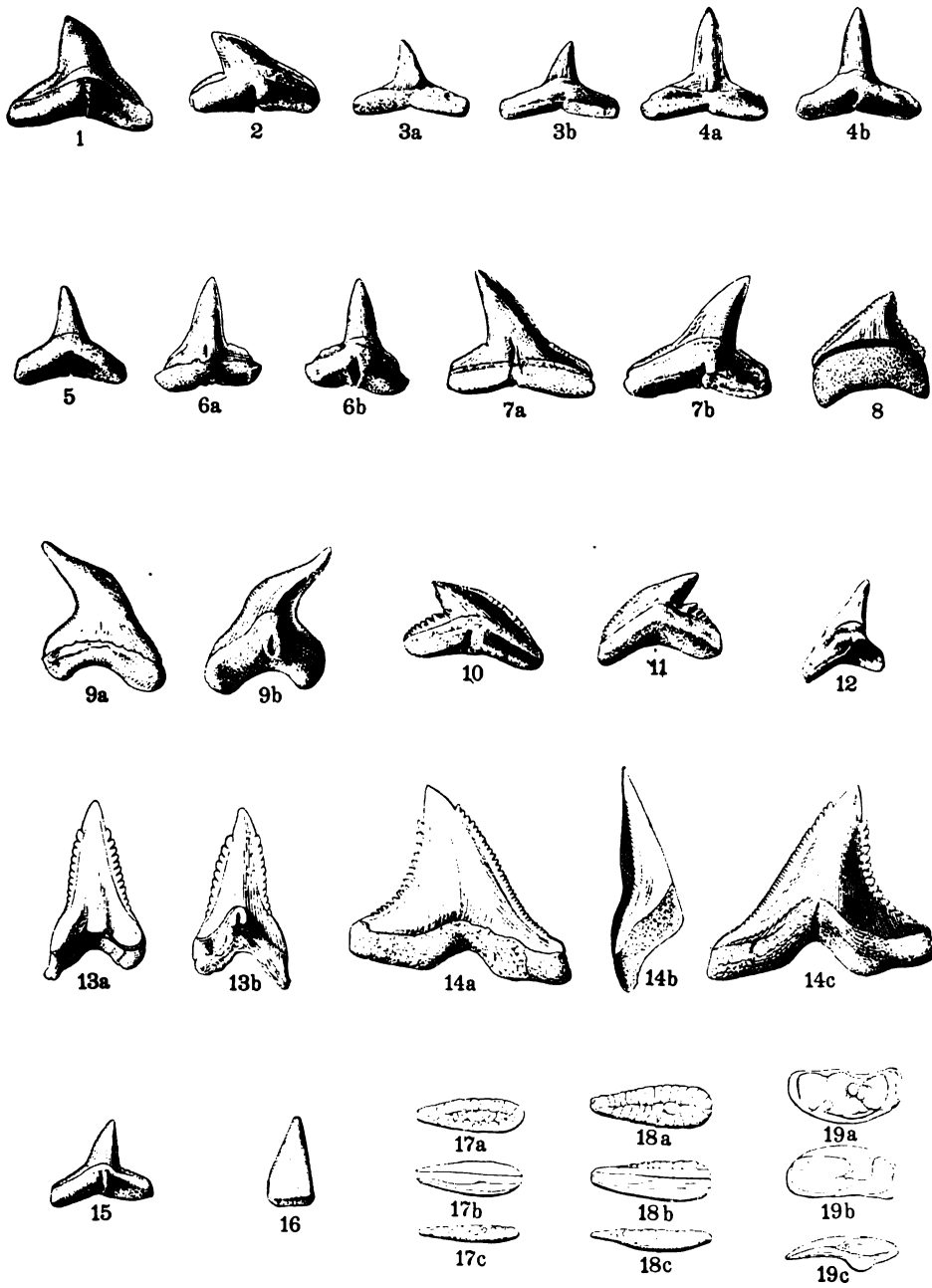
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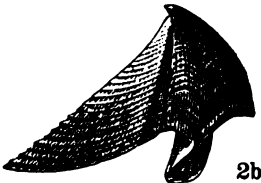
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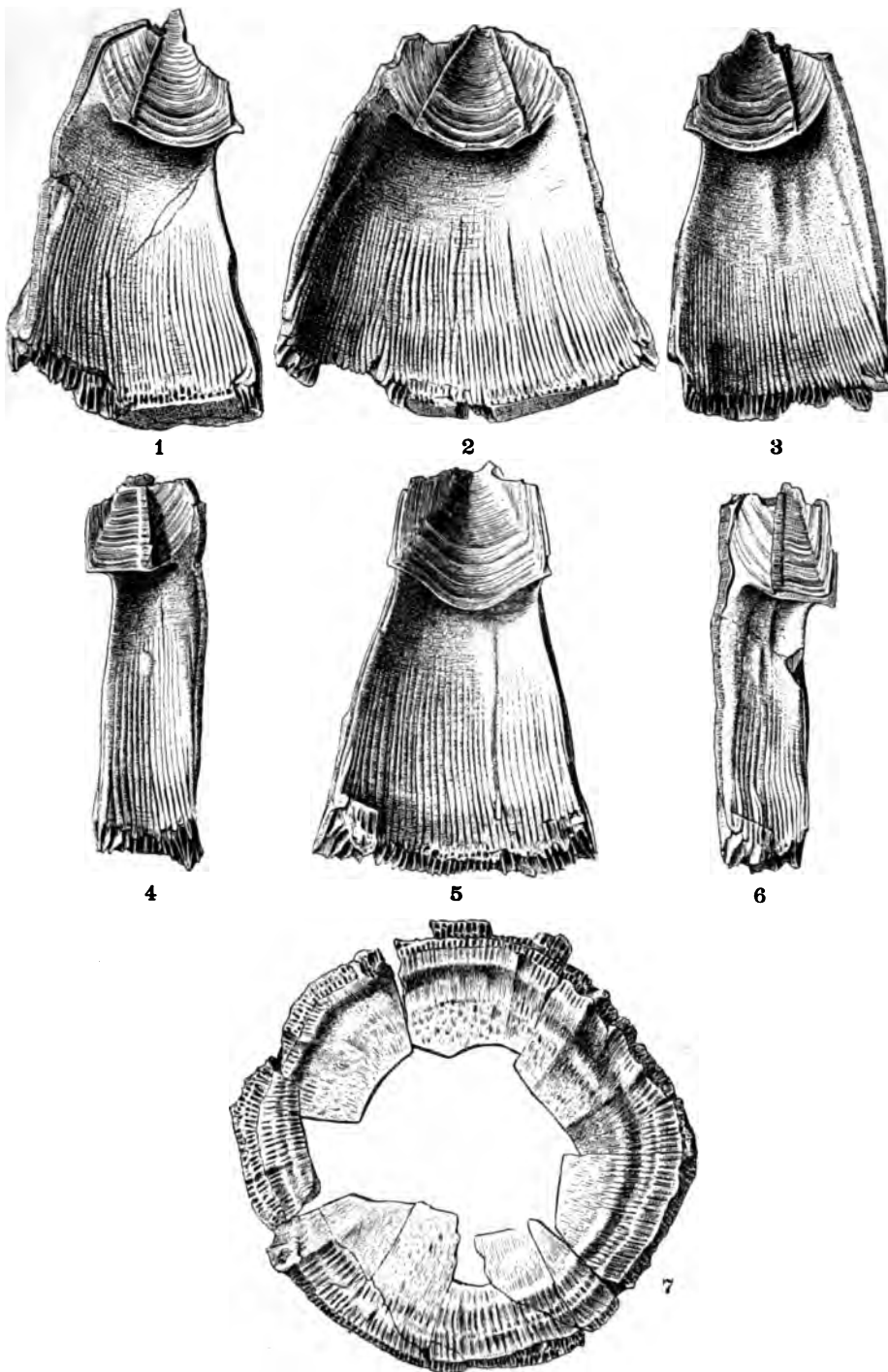
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ARTHROPODA—CIRRIPEDIA.

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ARTHROPODA—CIRRIPEDIA.

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The figures on this plate are all magnified 20 diameters and the specimens are all from the Calvert formation at Plum Point, Md.

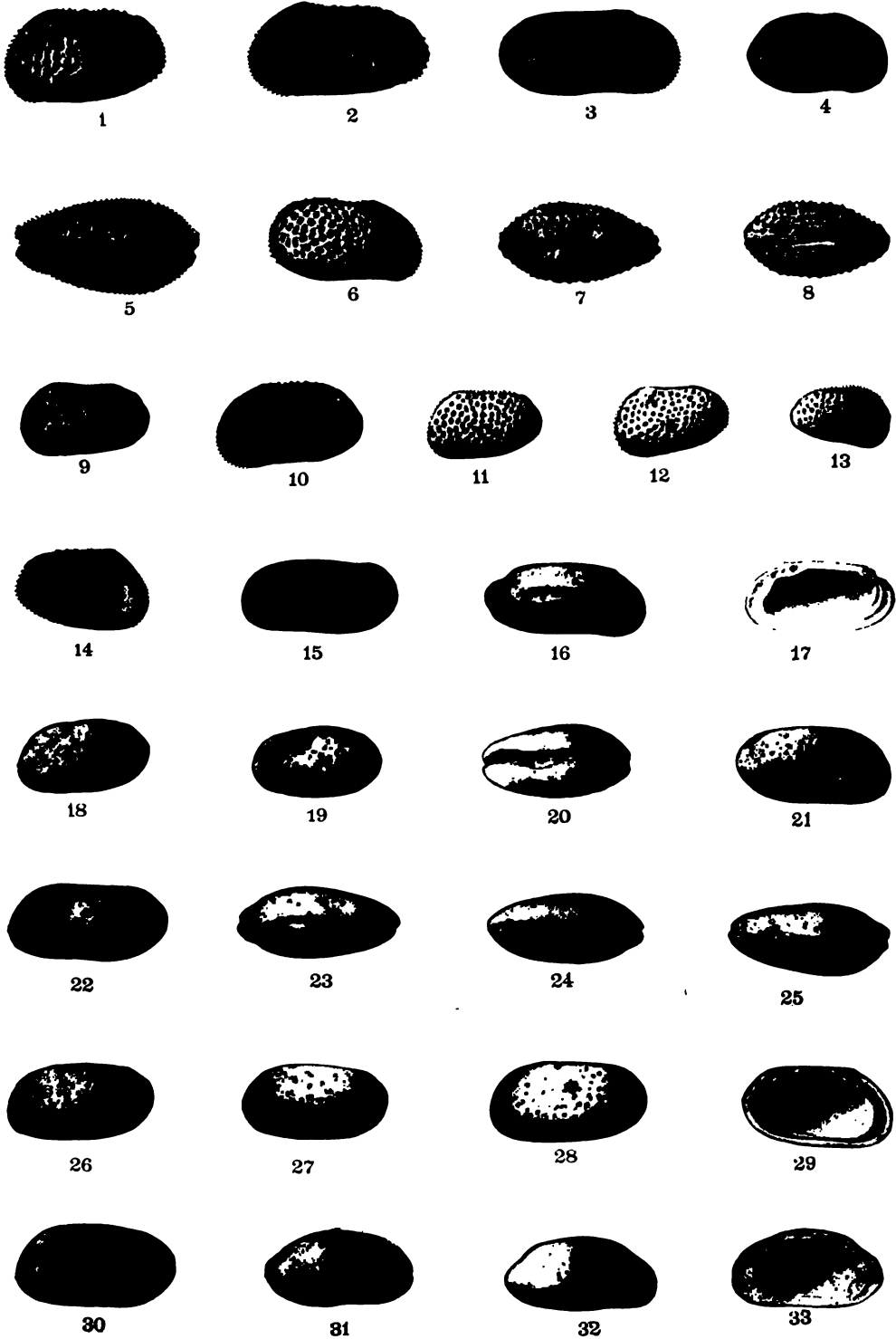


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The figures on this plate are all magnified 20 diameters and the specimens are all from the Calvert formation at Plum Point, Md.

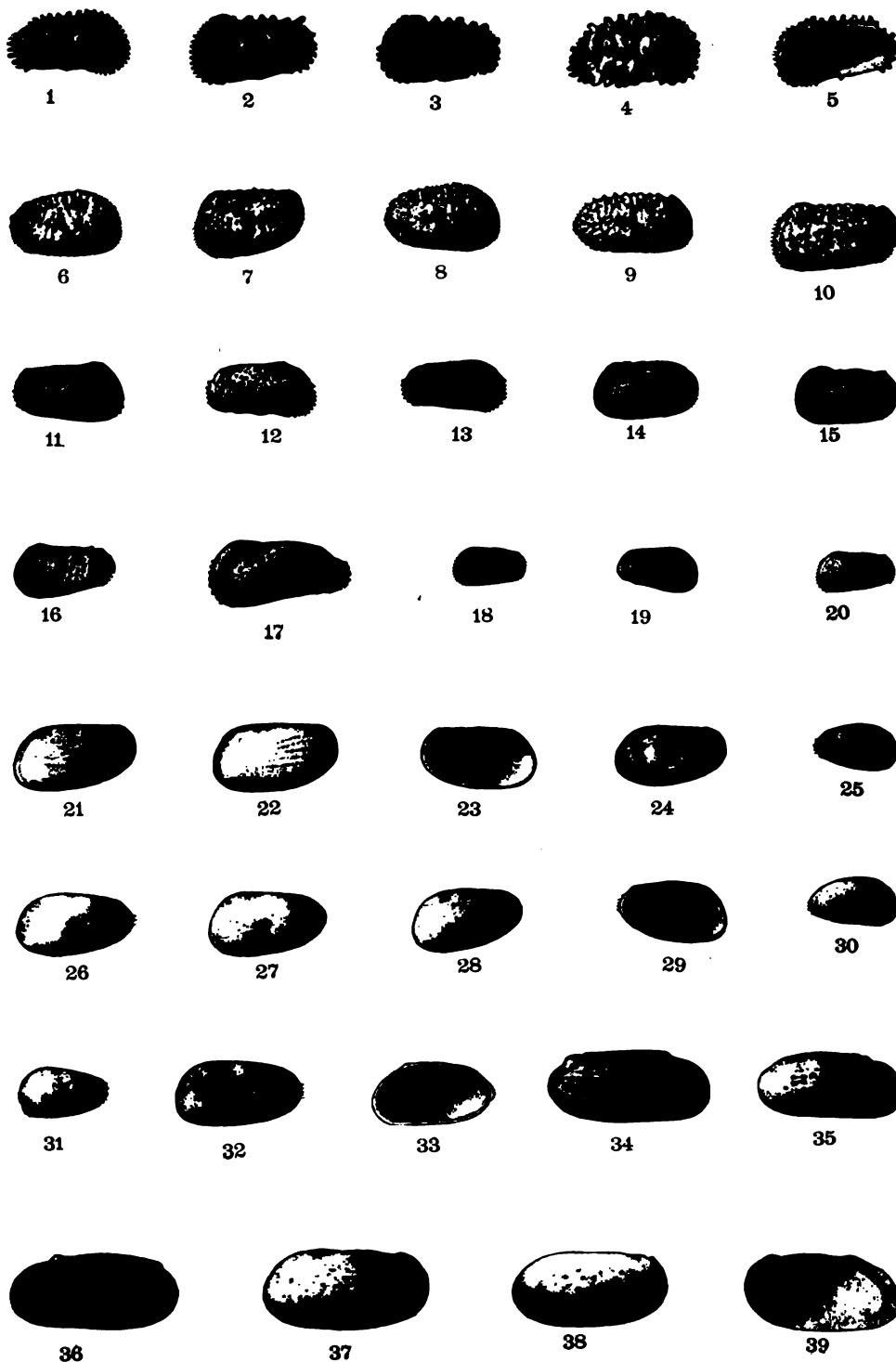


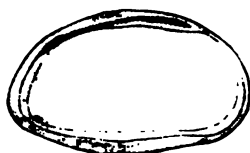
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Excepting Figs. 2 and 7, all the figures on this plate are magnified 20 diameters. The specimens are all from the Calvert formation at Plum Point, Md.



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PLATE XXXVIII.

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Unless stated otherwise all the figures on this plate are magnified $13\frac{1}{2}$ times.

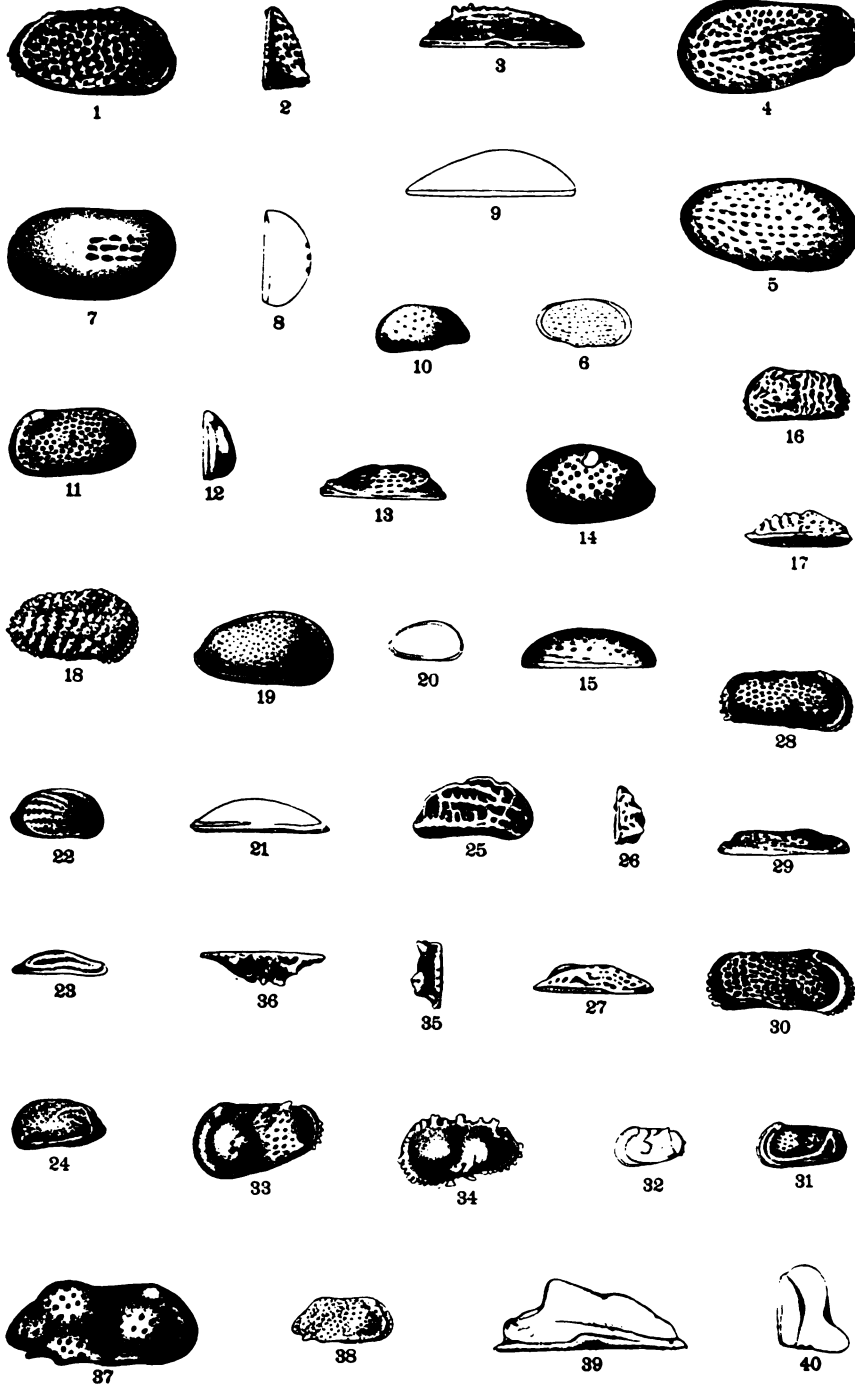
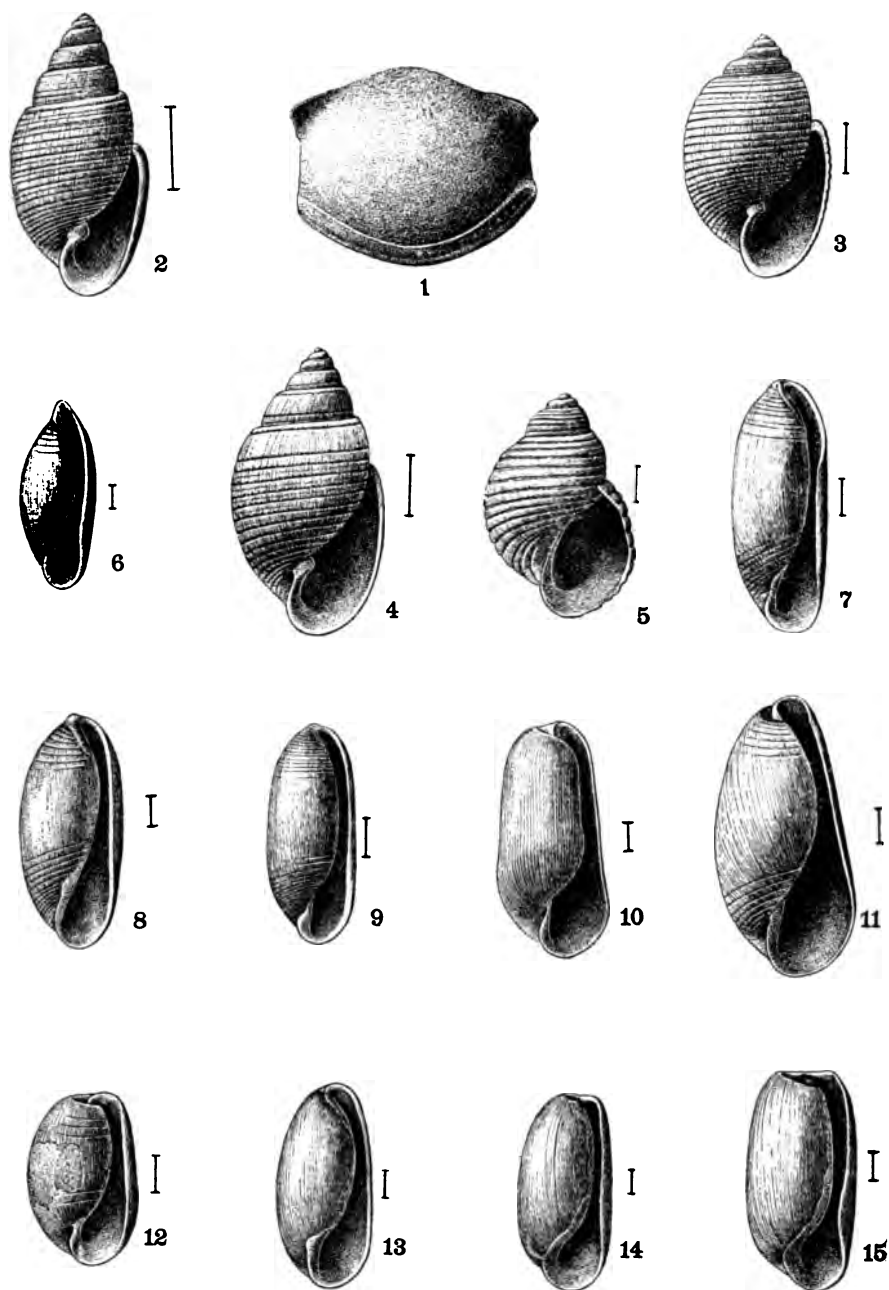


PLATE XXXIX.

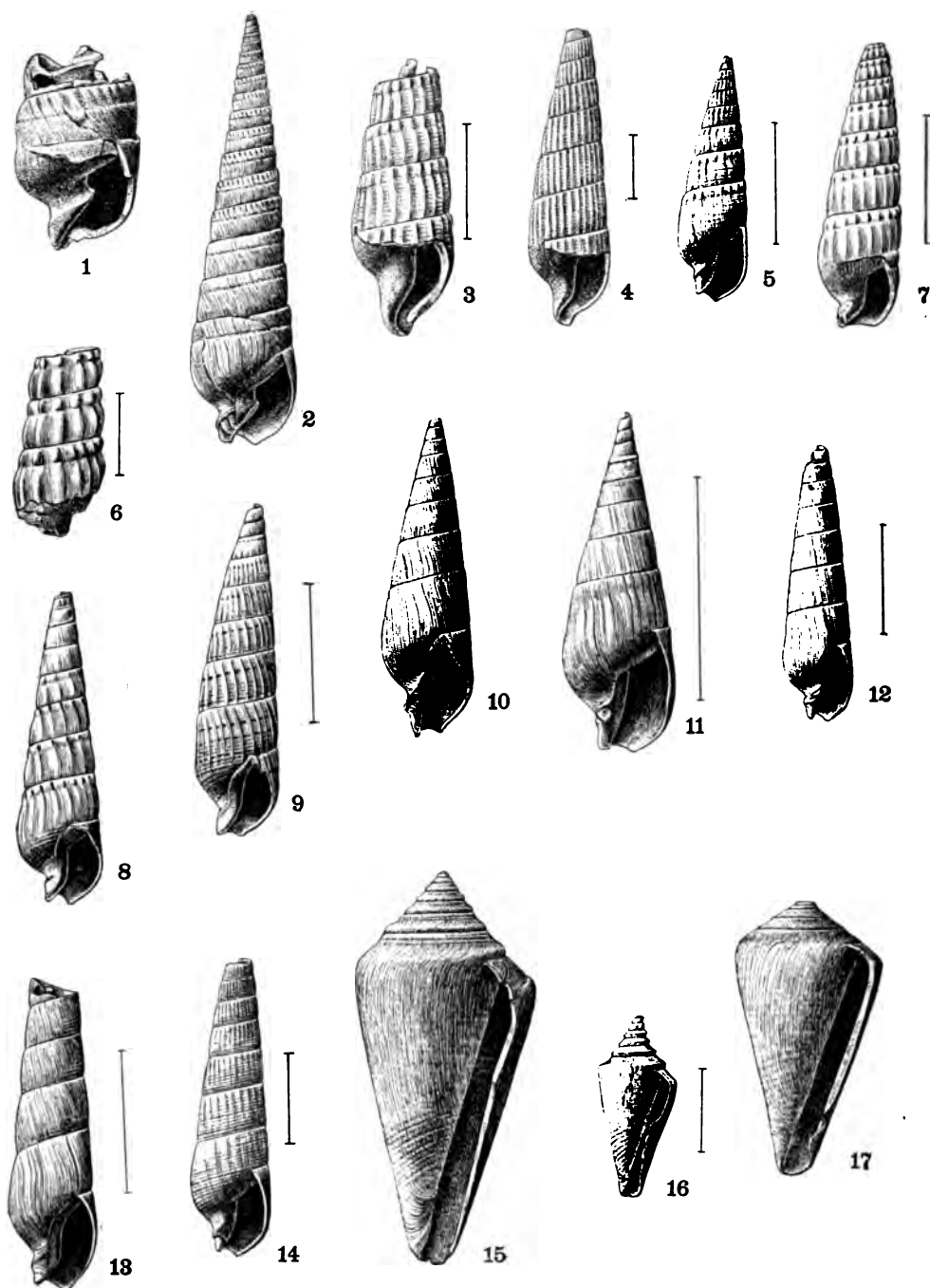
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MOLLUSCA—CEPHALOPODA AND GASTROPODA.

PLATE XL.

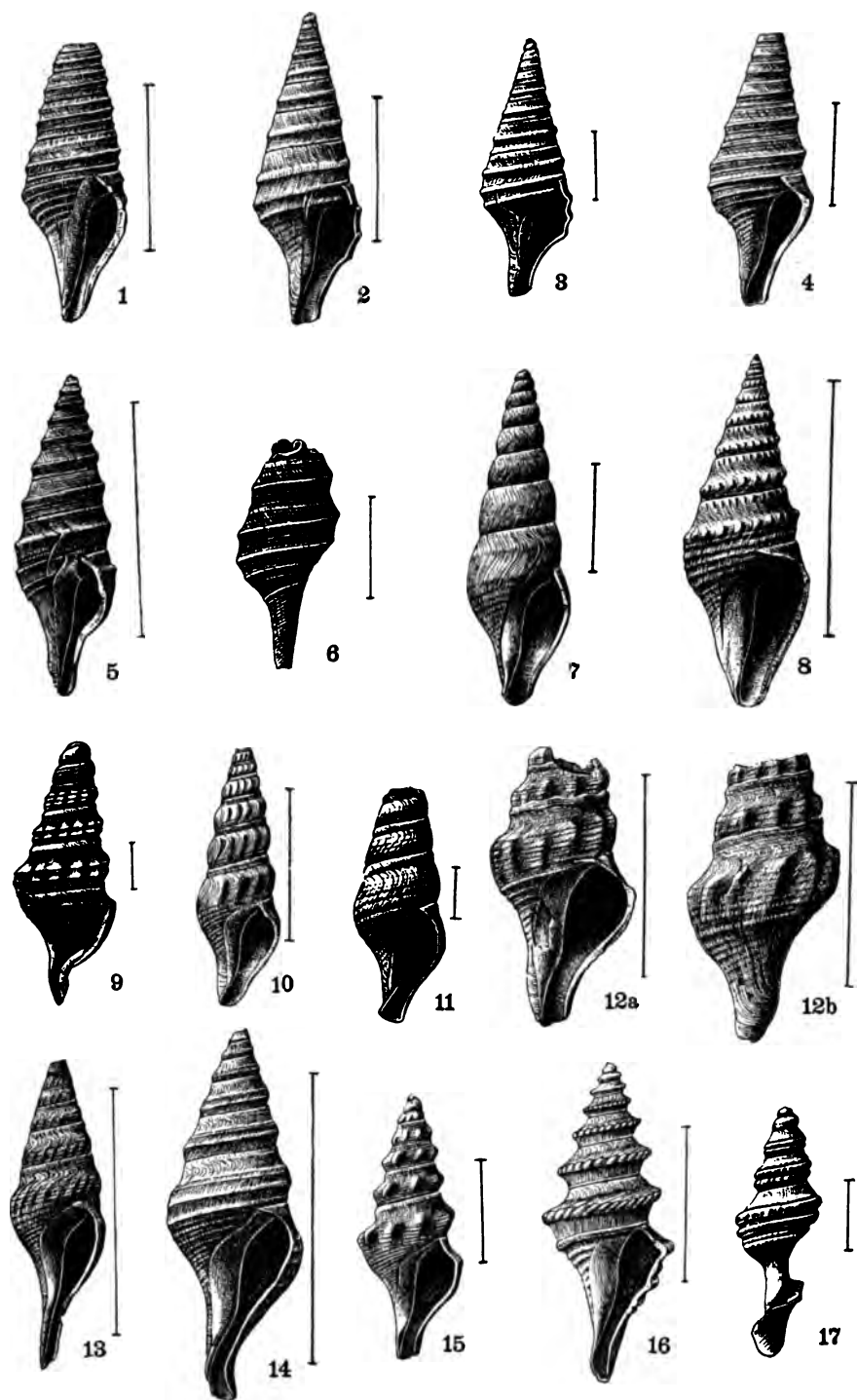
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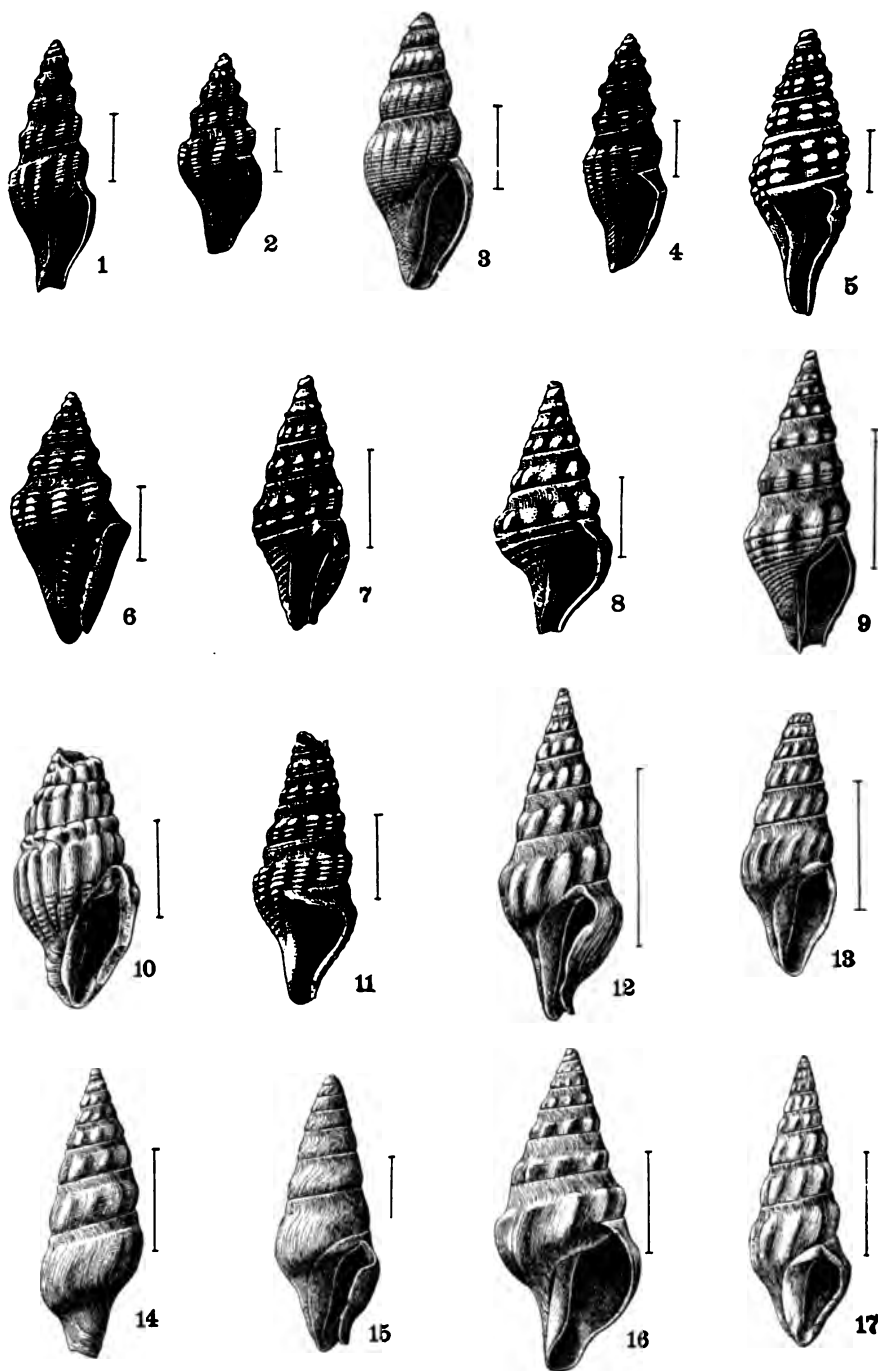
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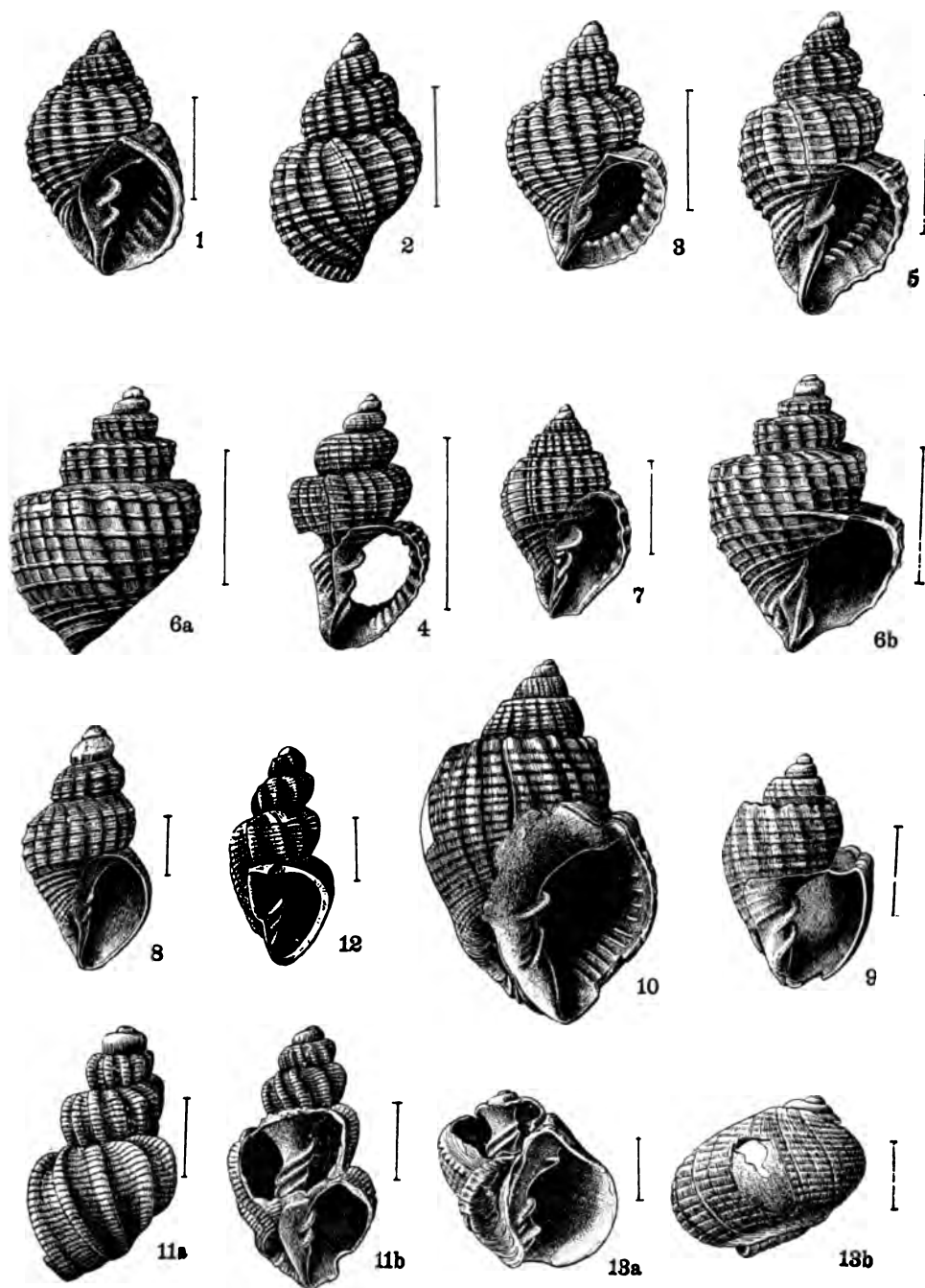
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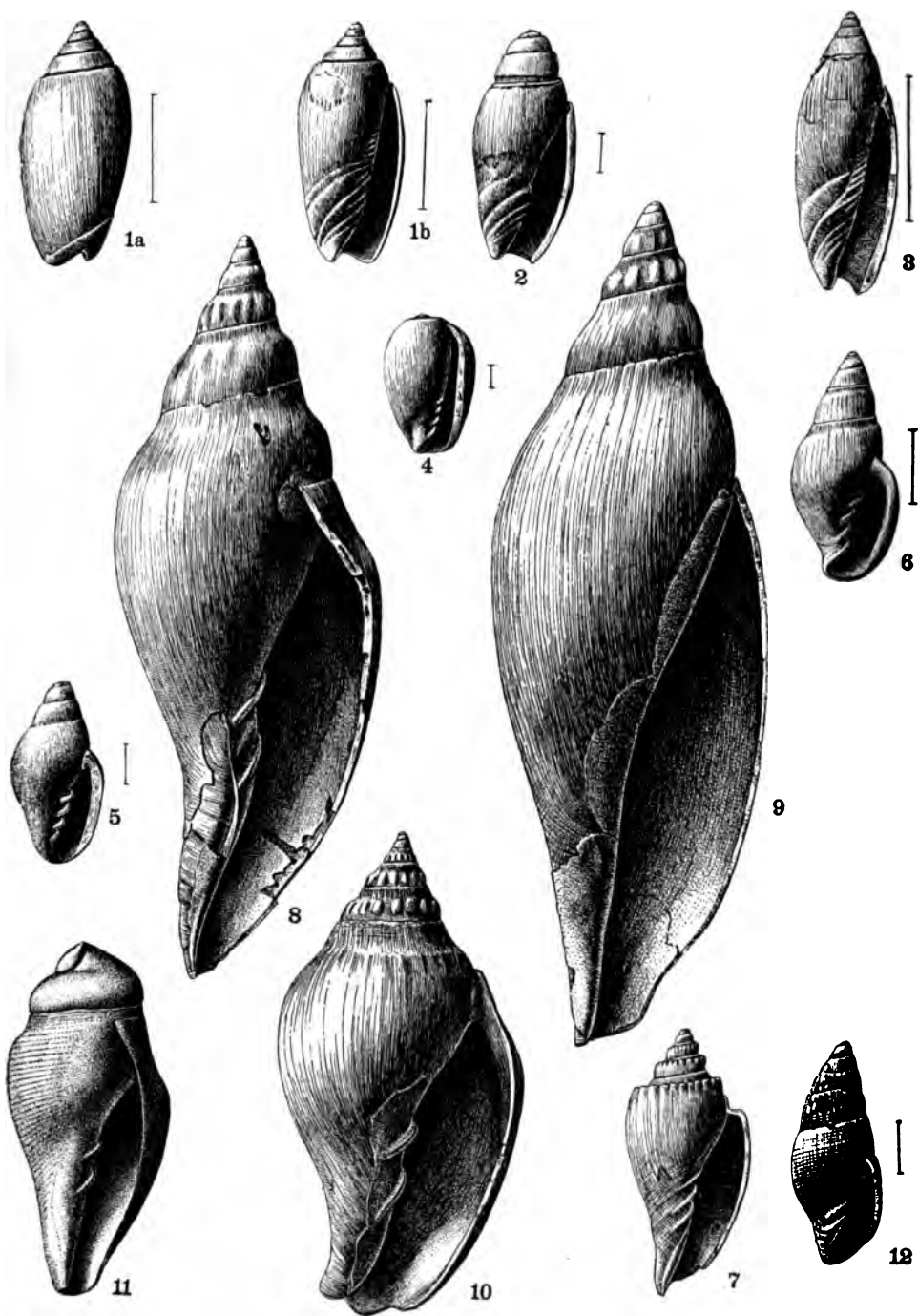
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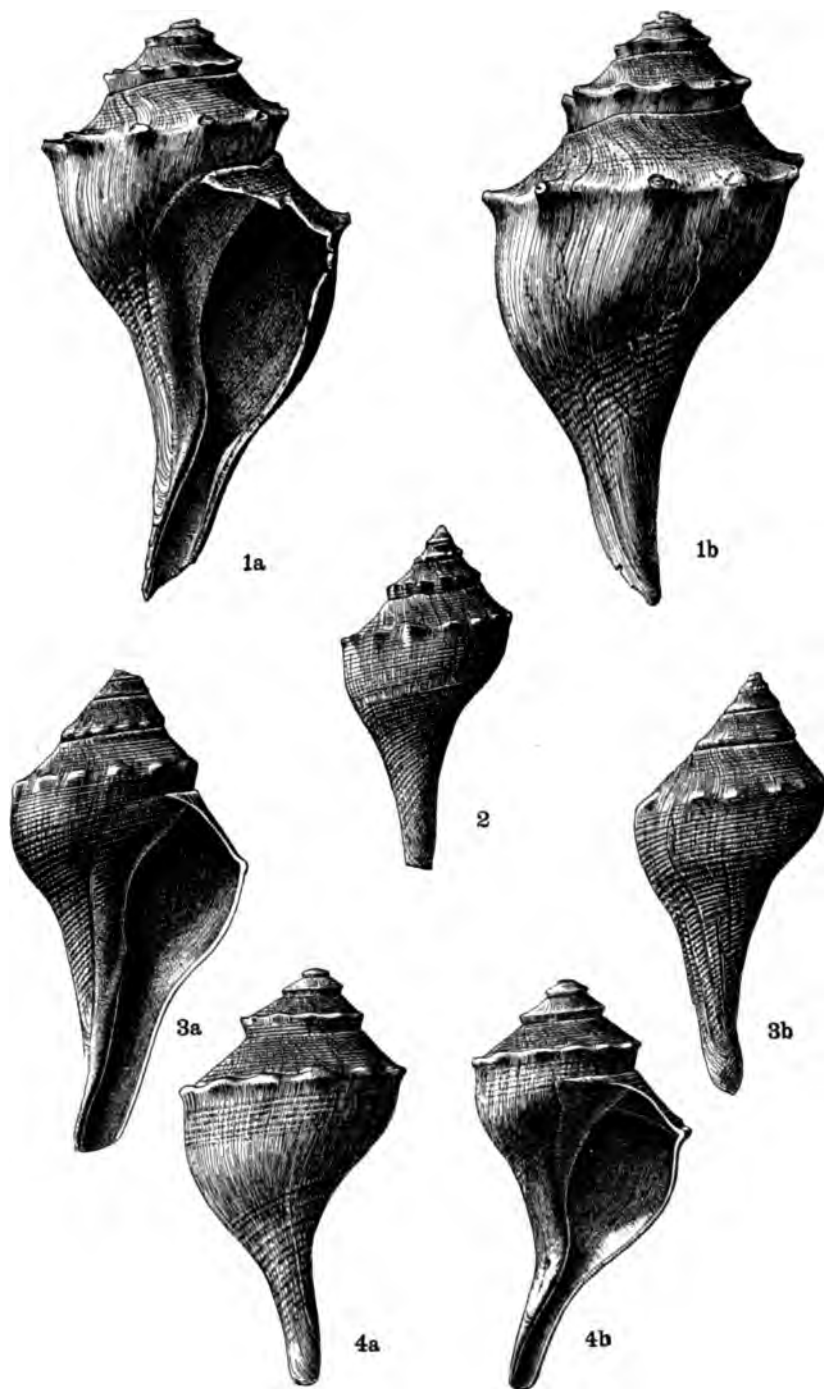
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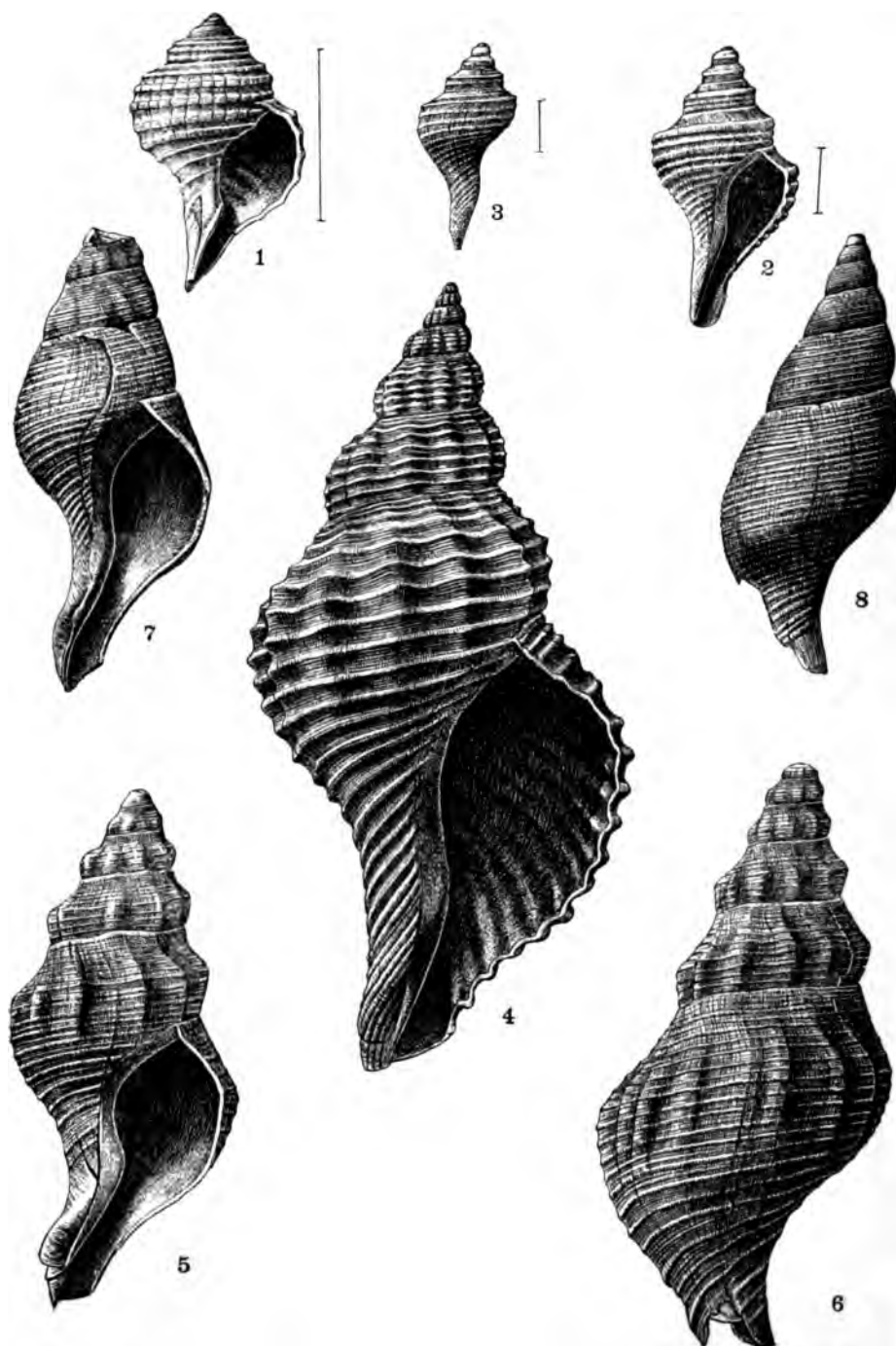
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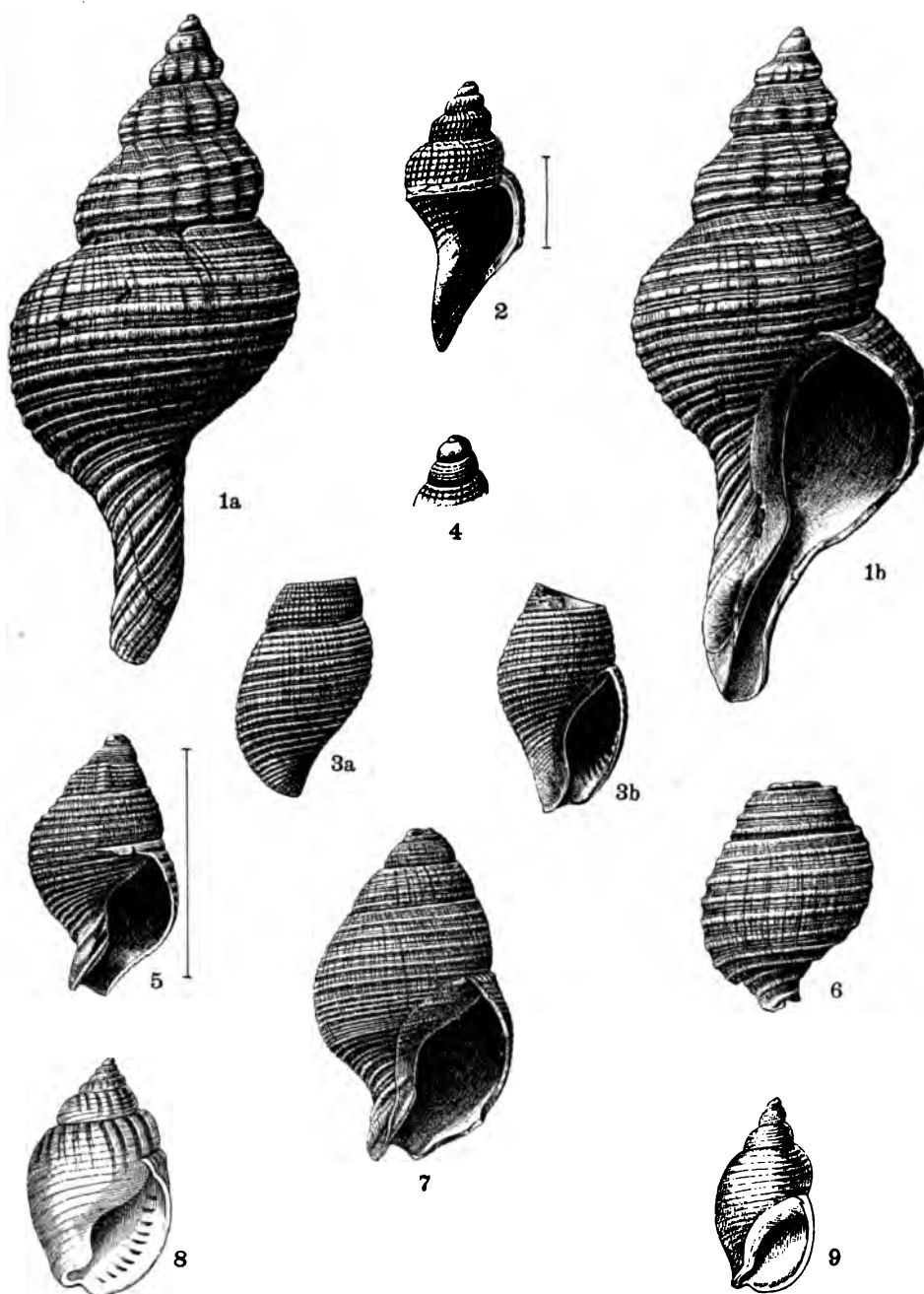
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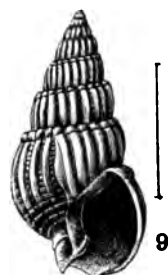
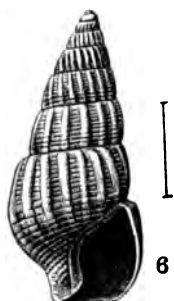
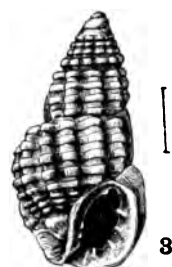
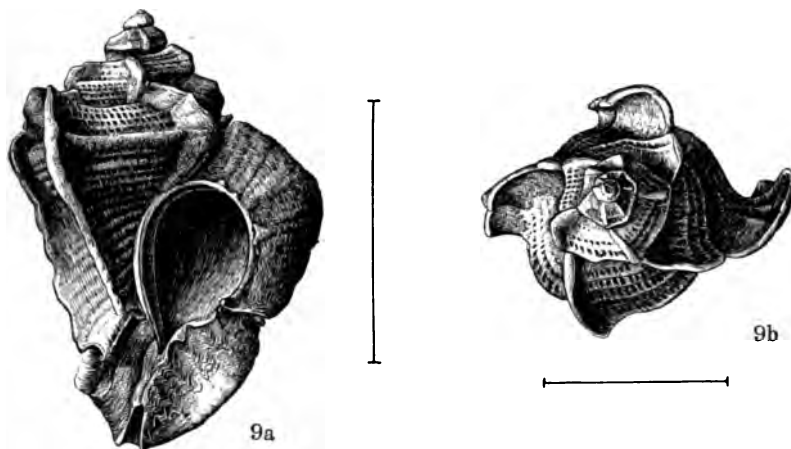
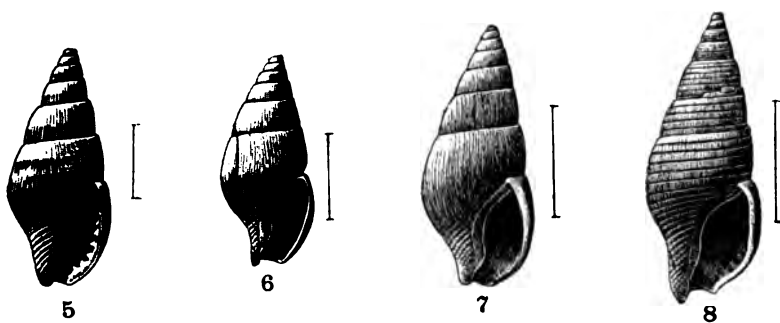
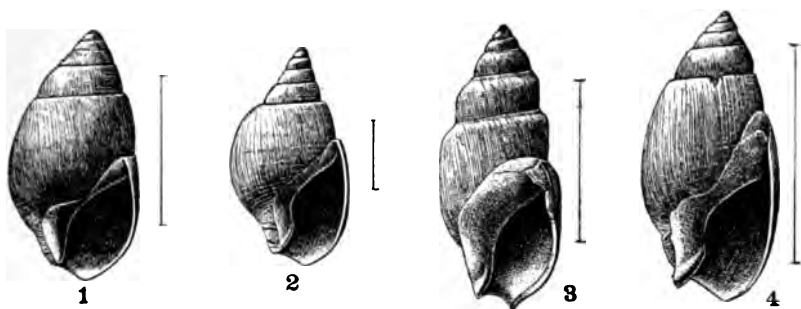


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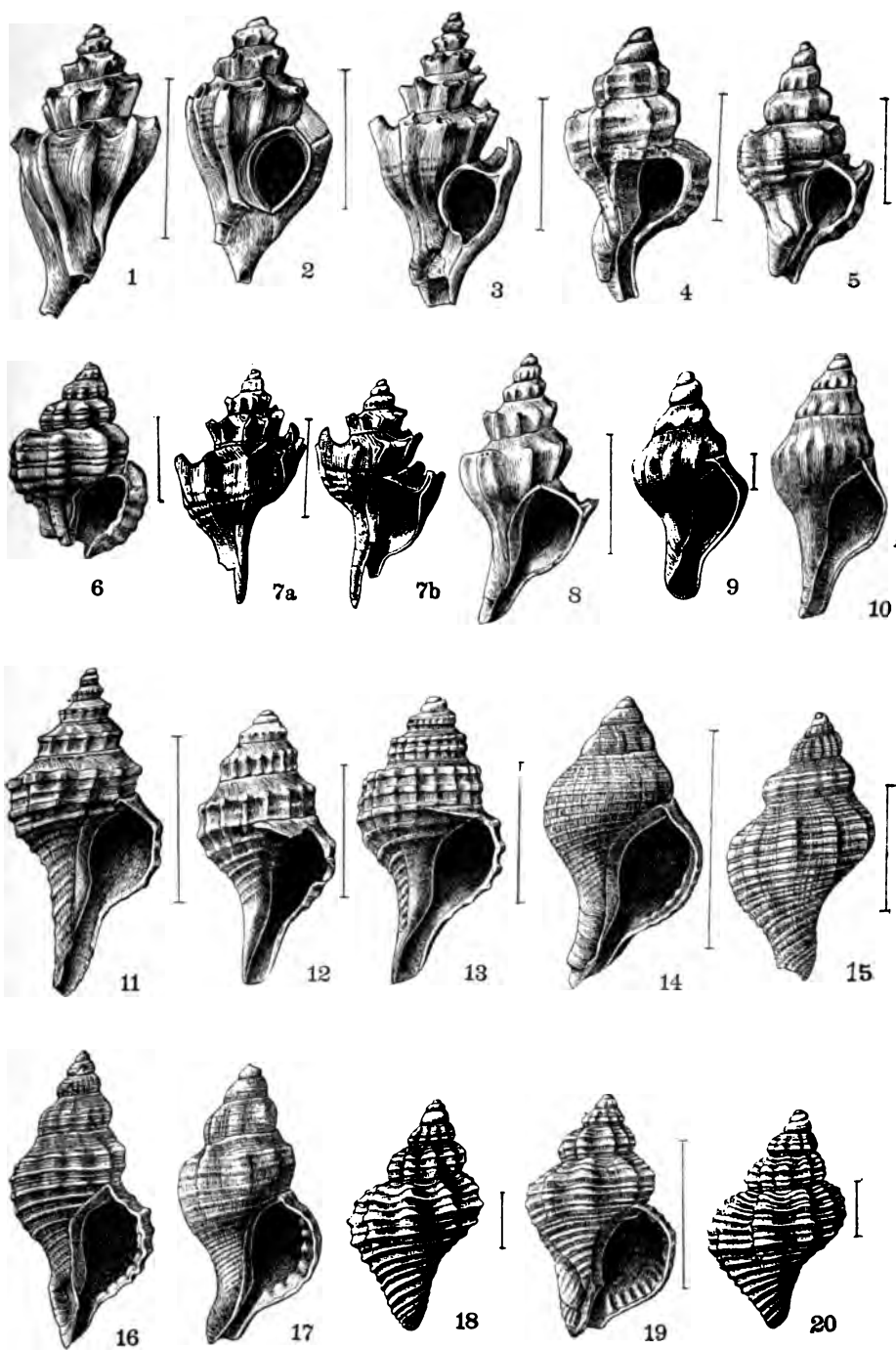


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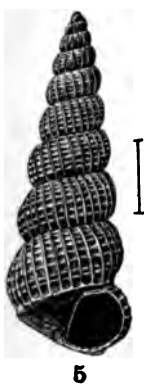
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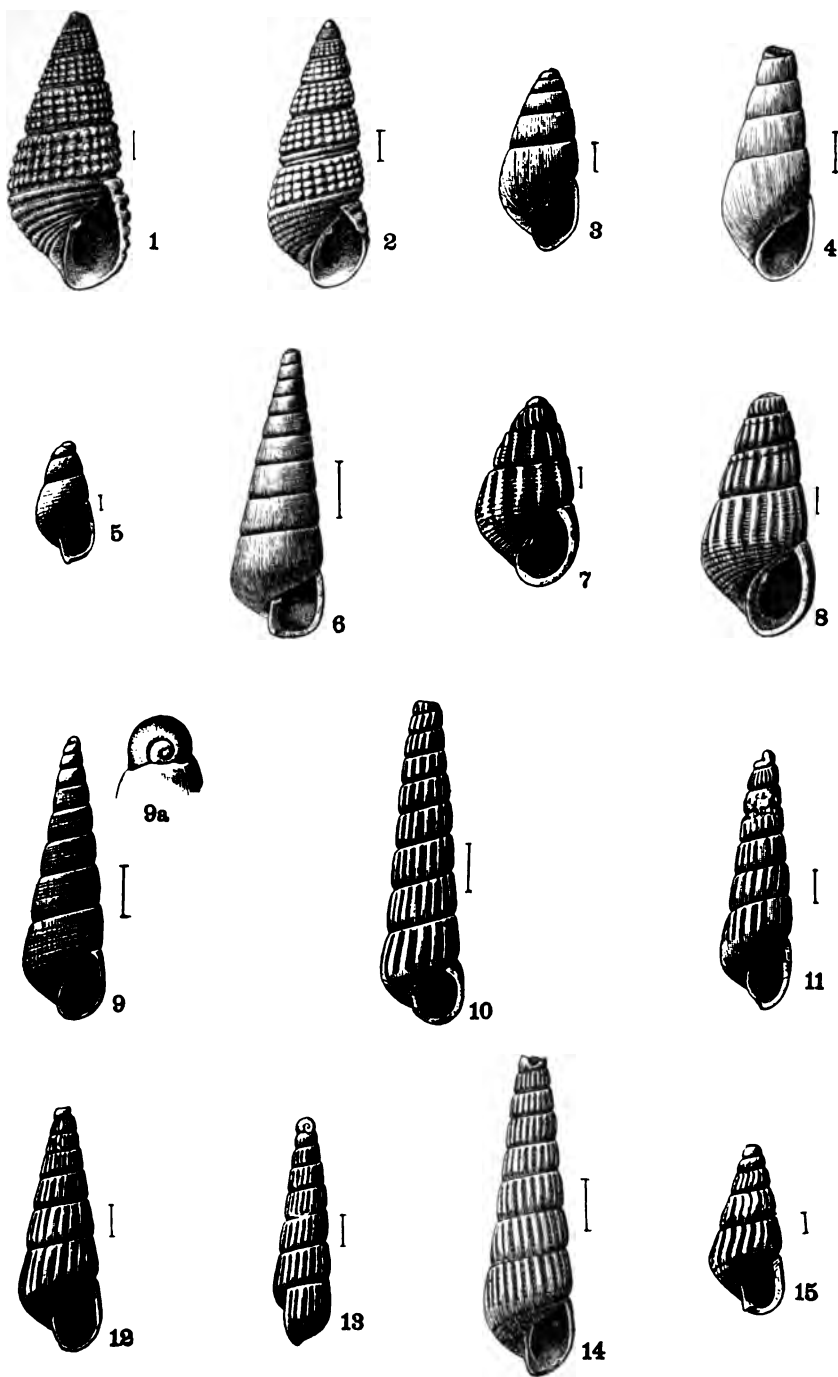
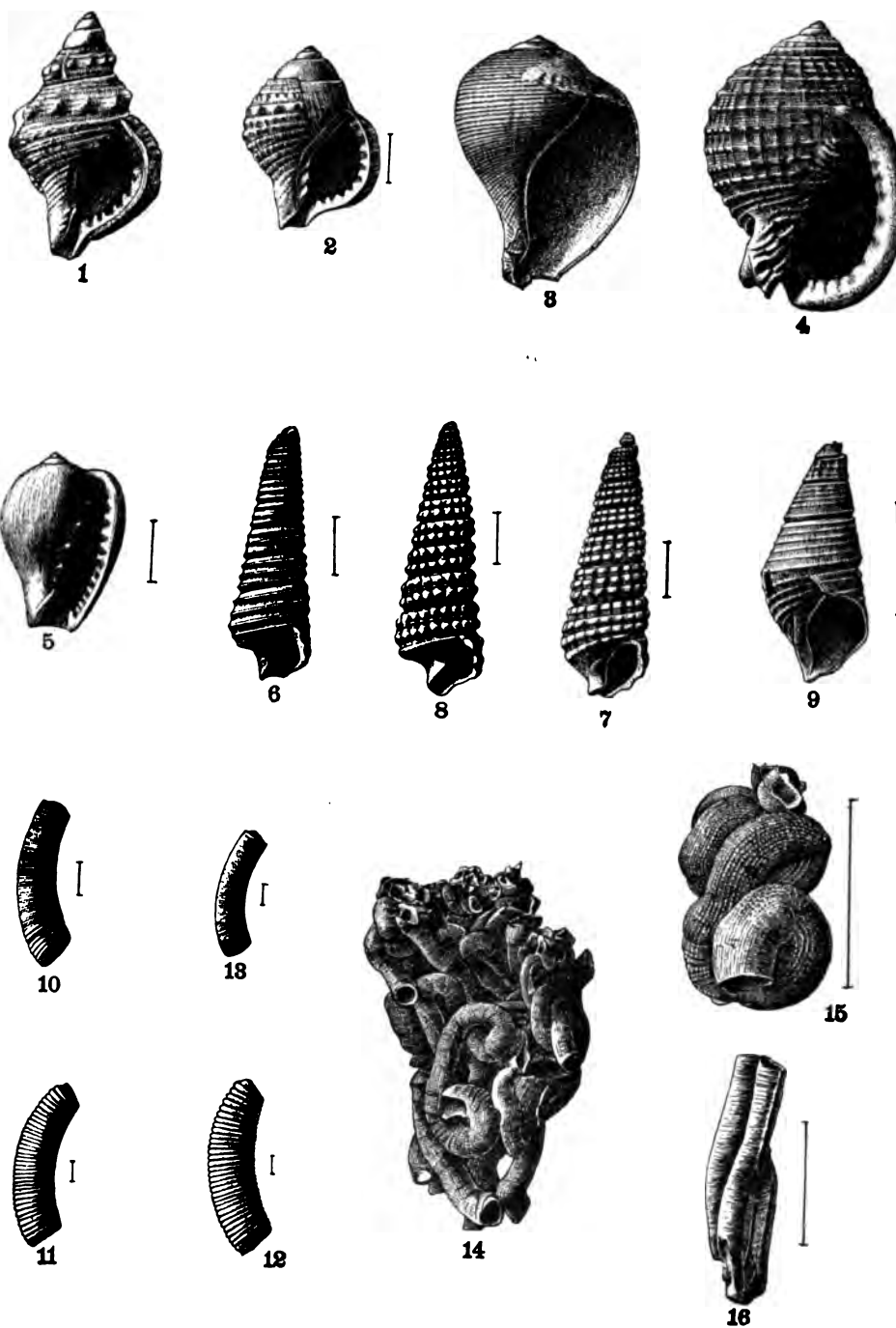


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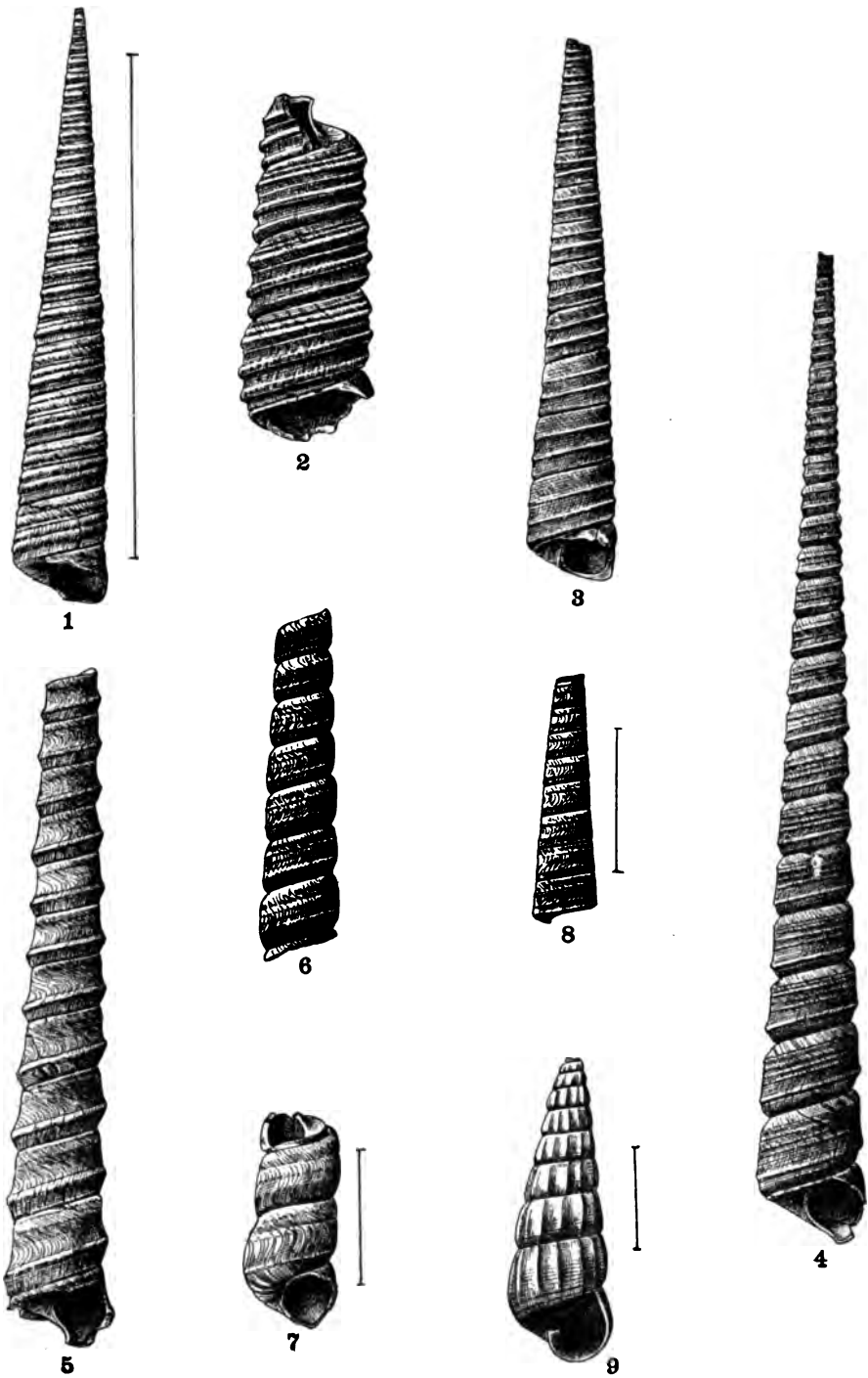
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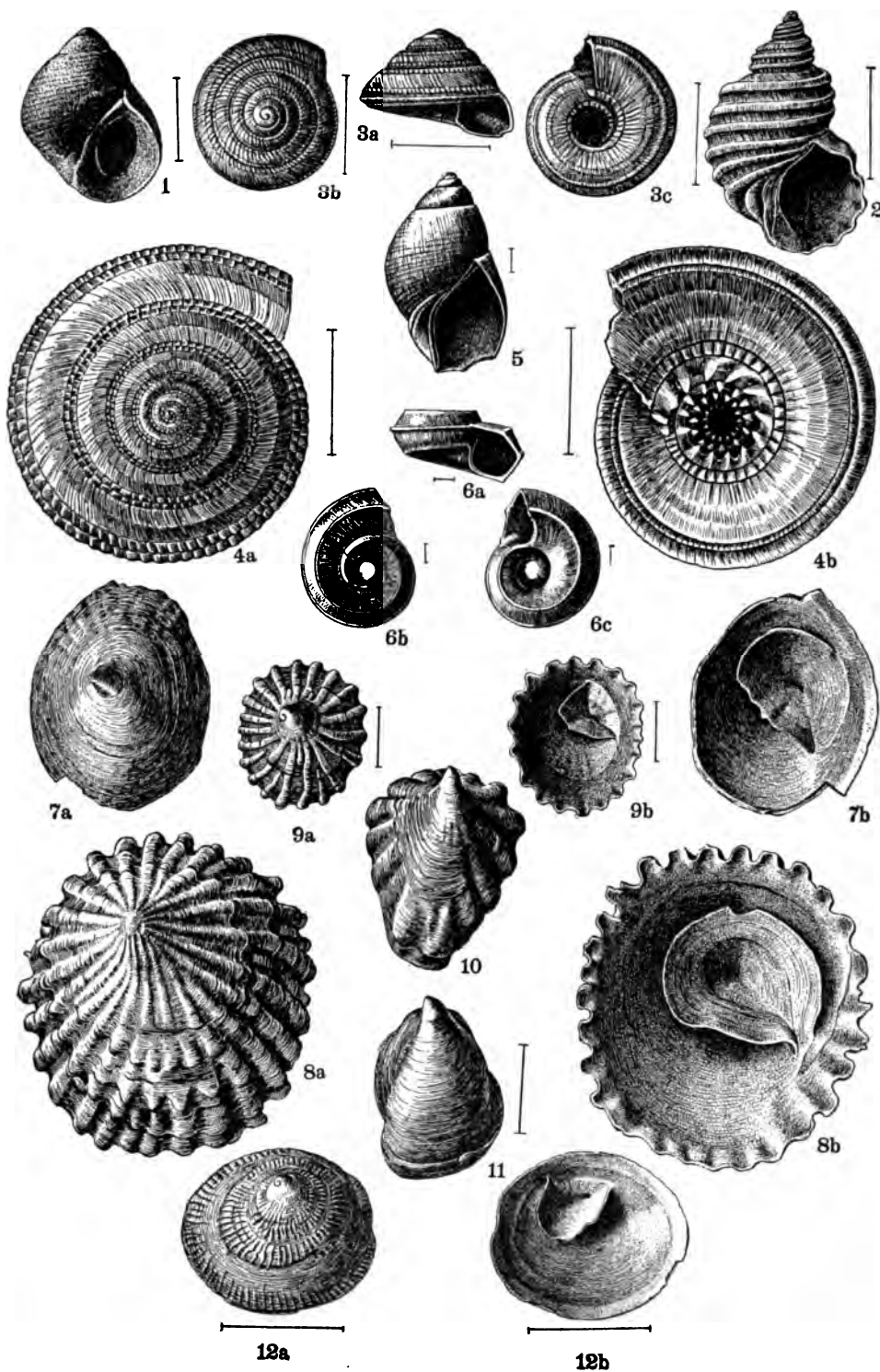
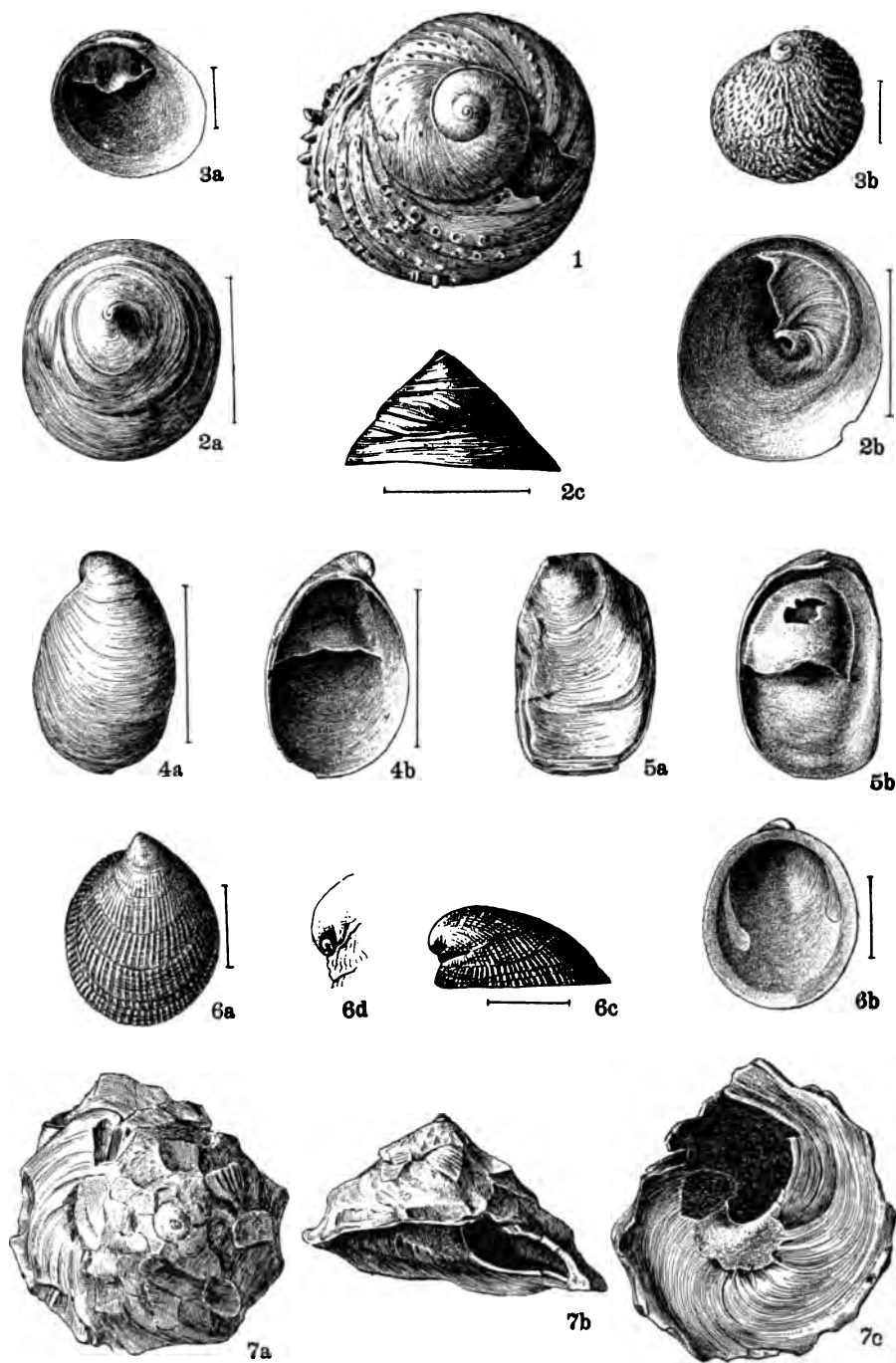


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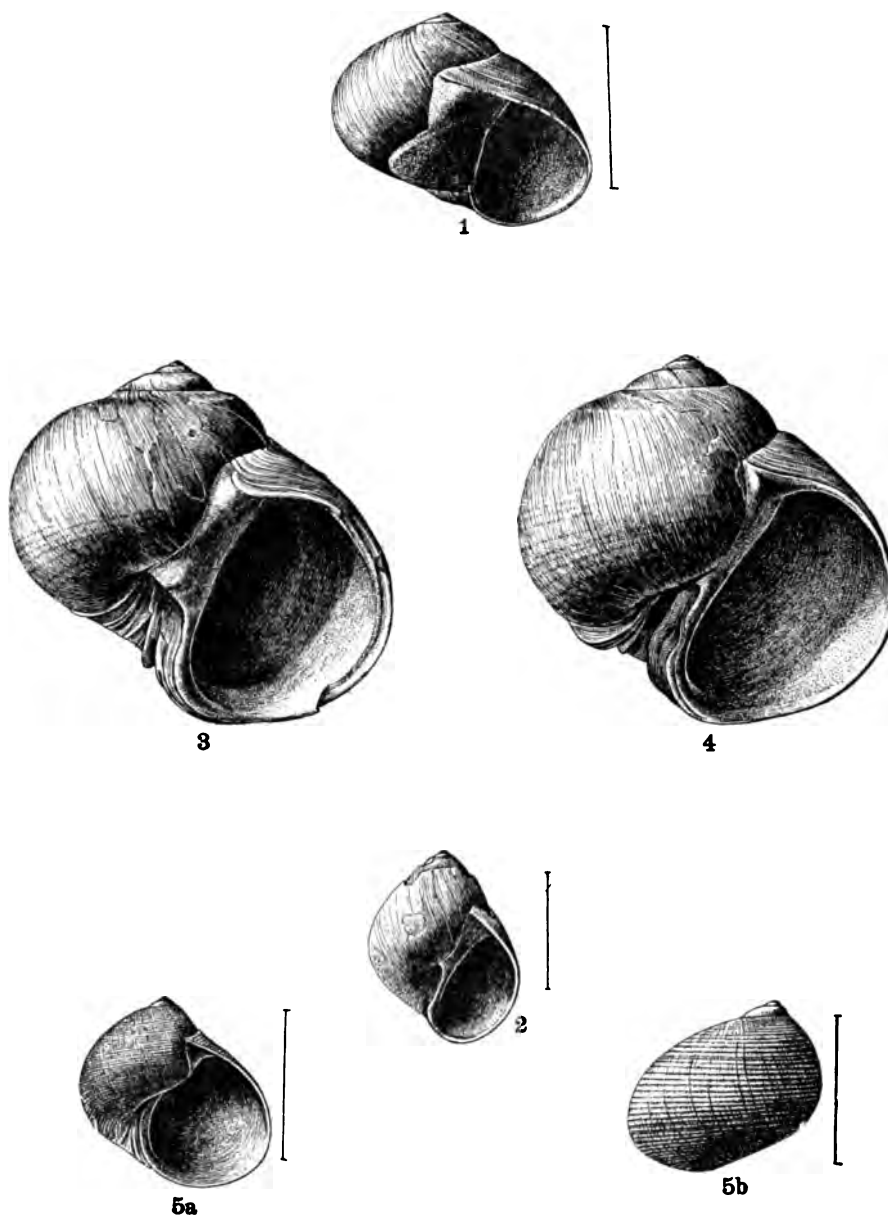
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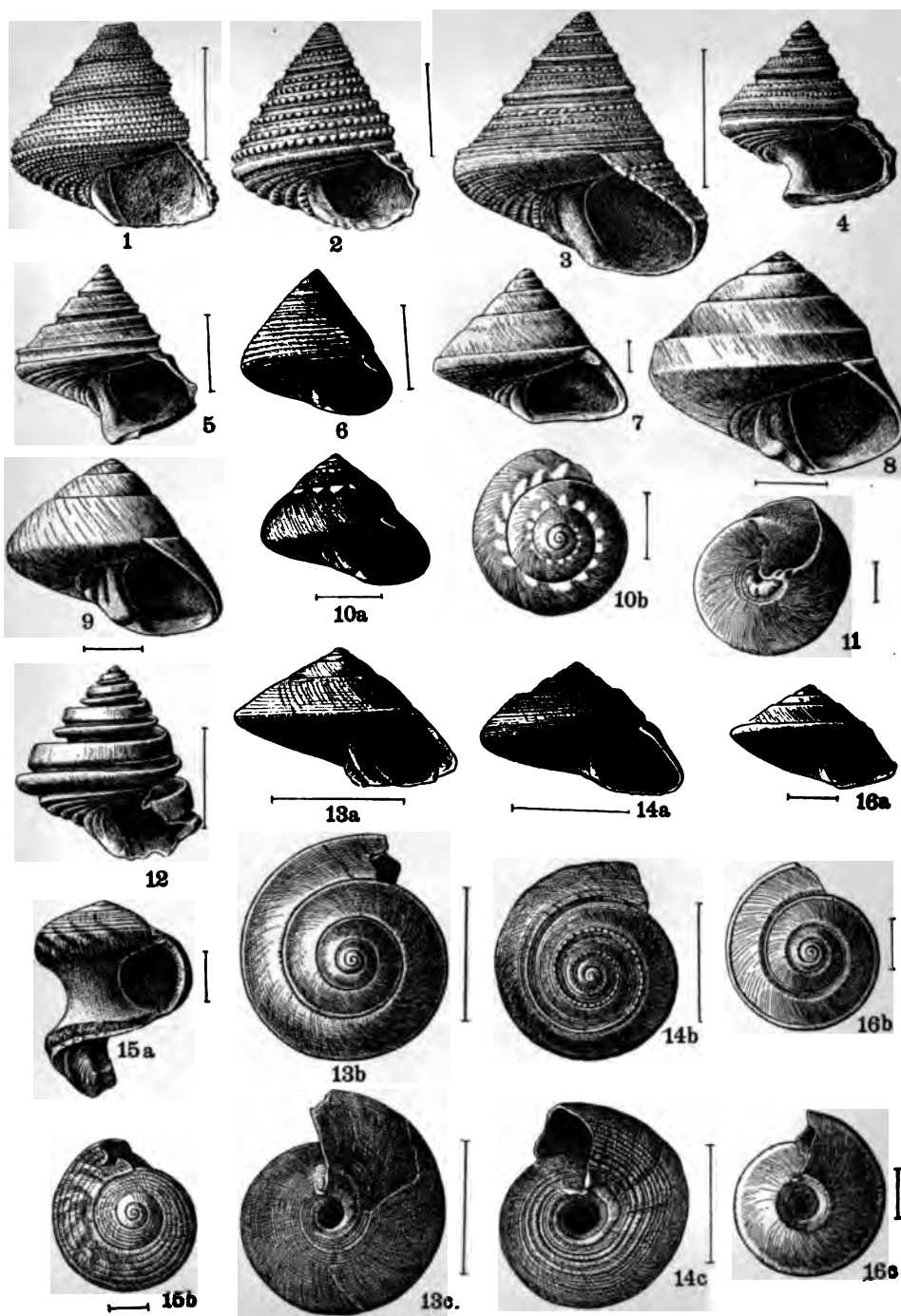
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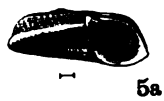
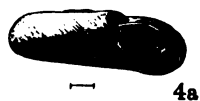
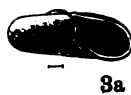
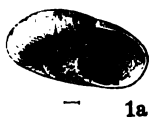
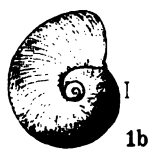
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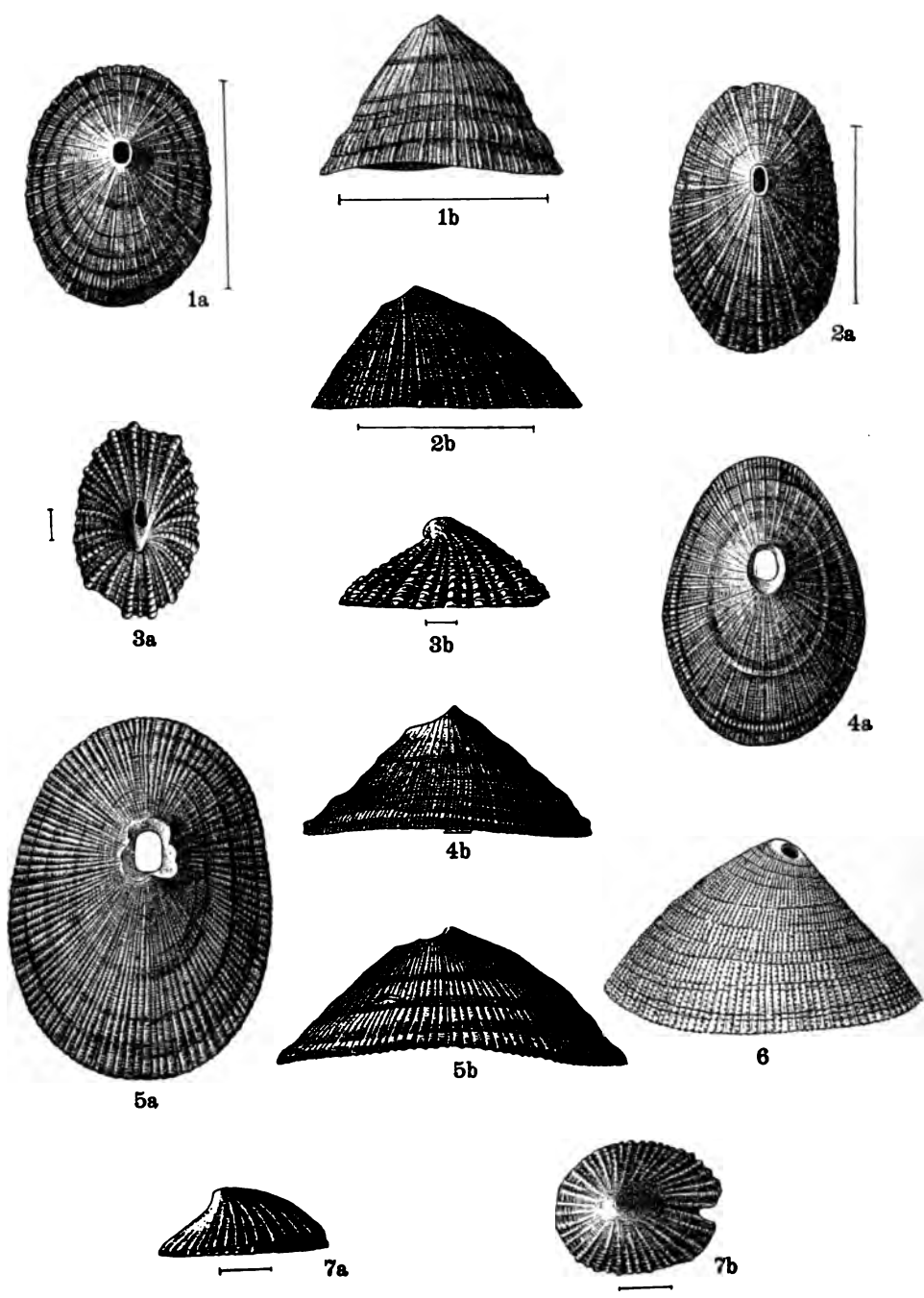
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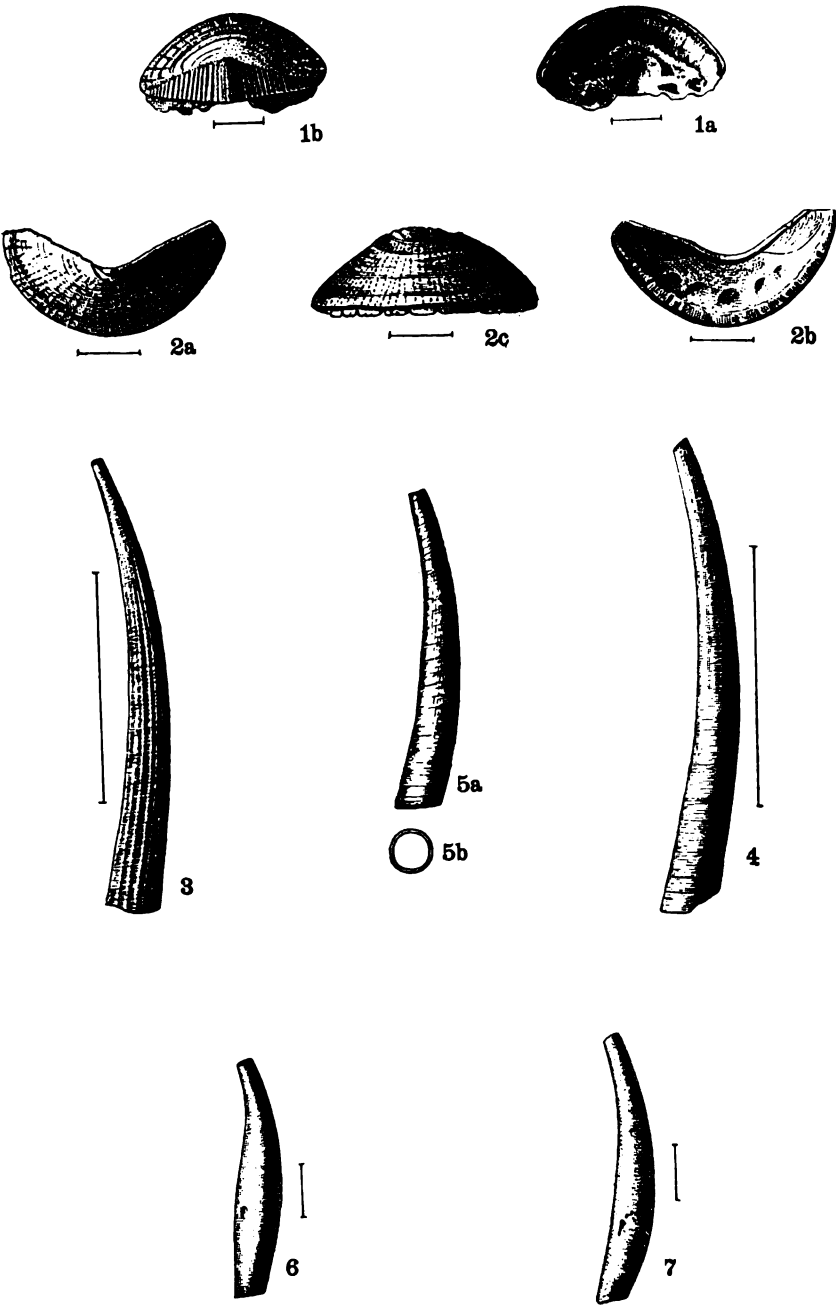
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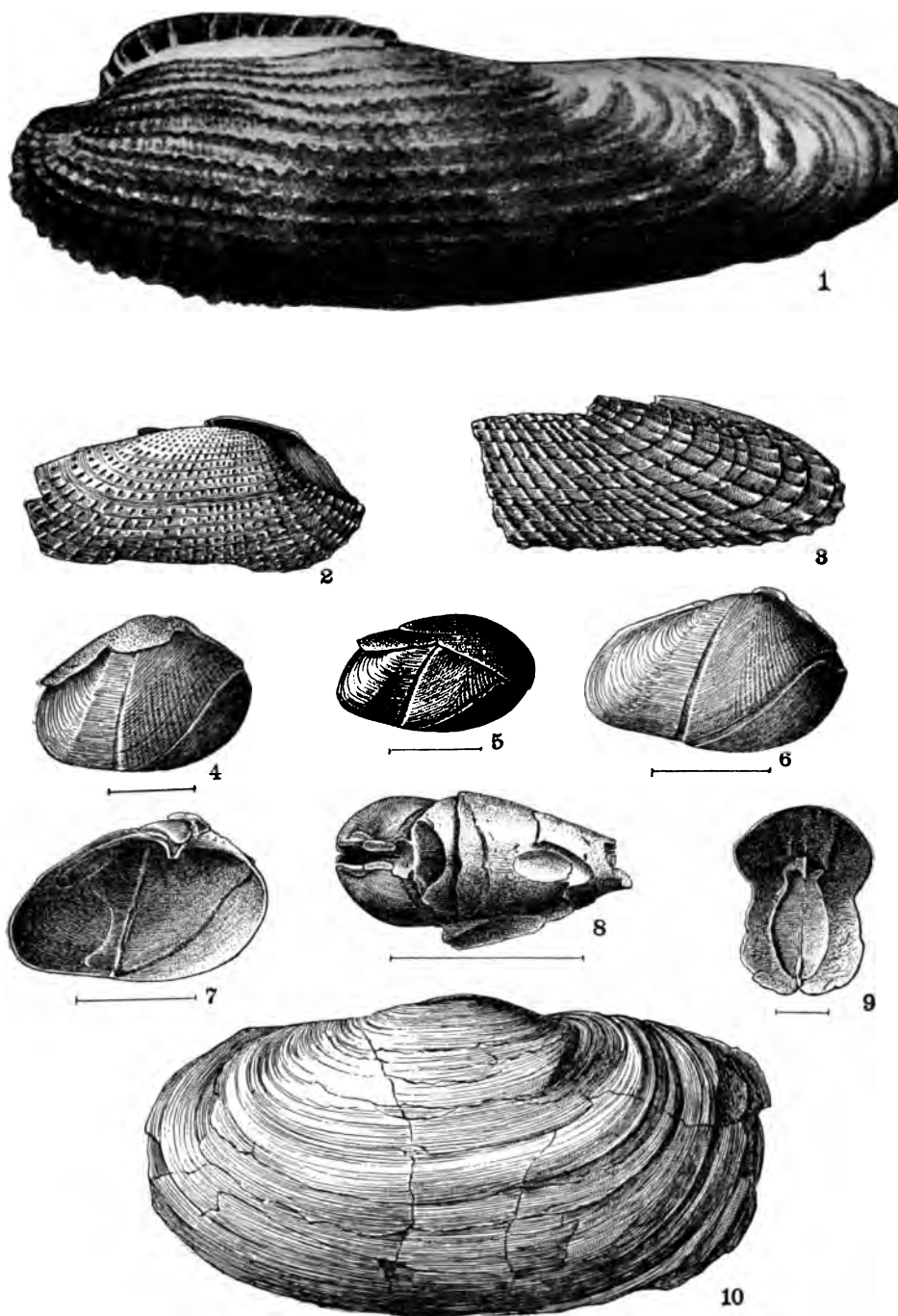
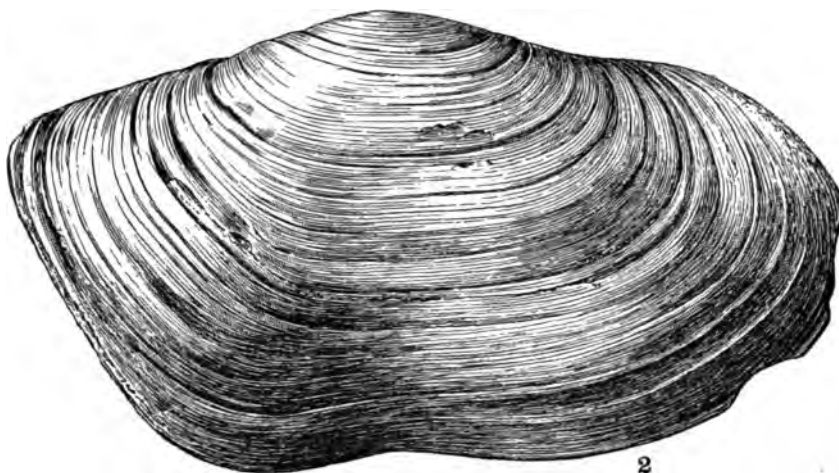
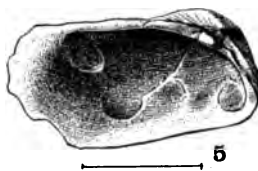
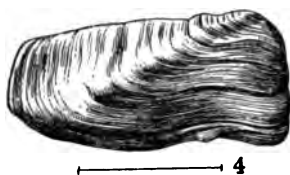
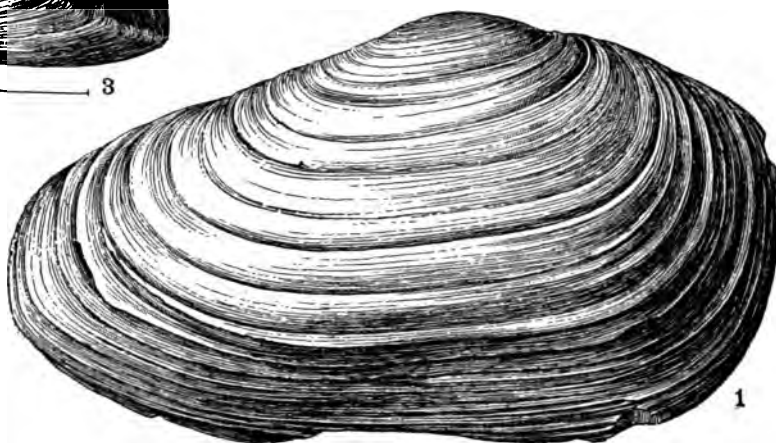
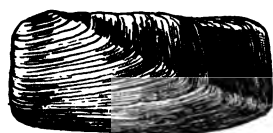


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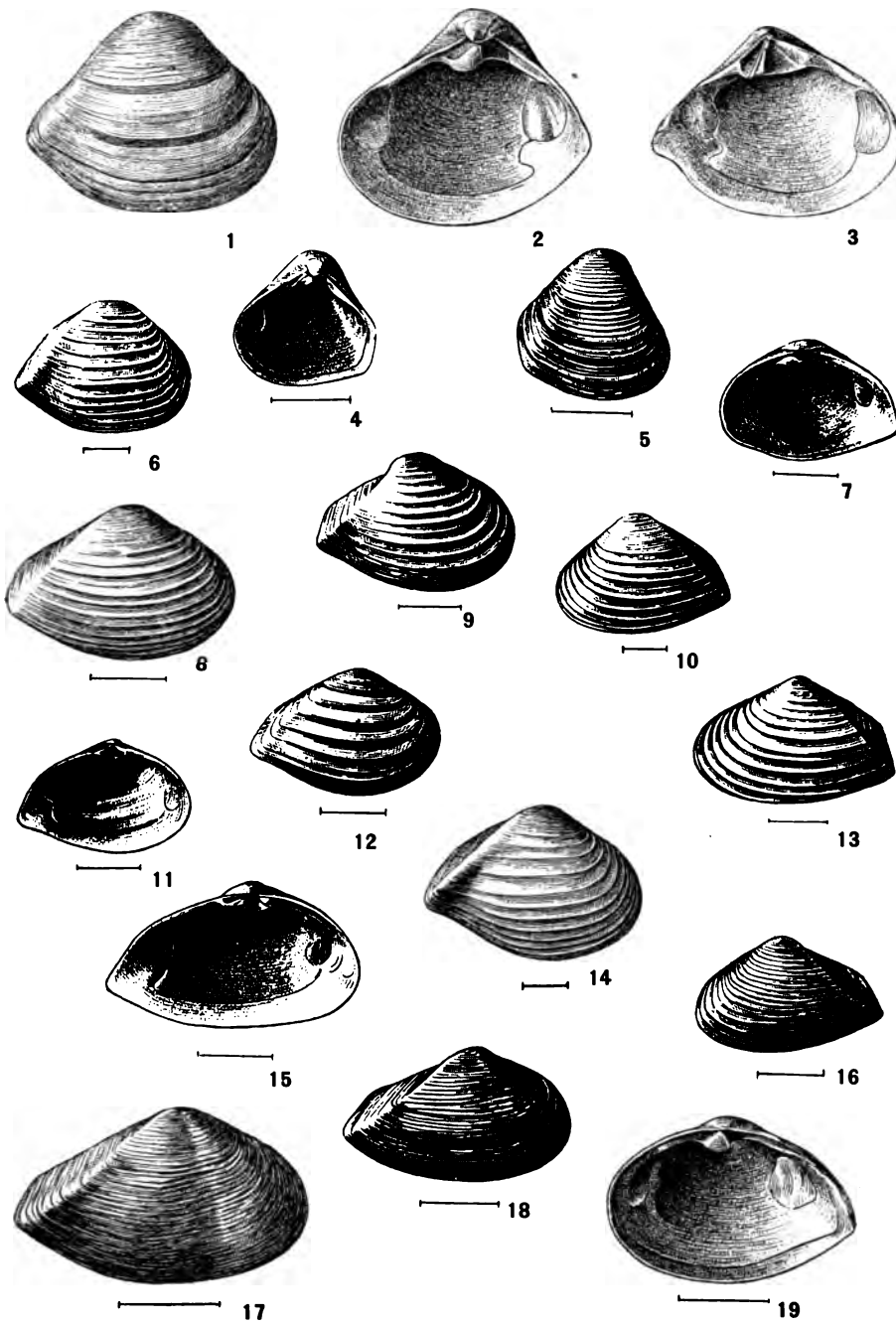
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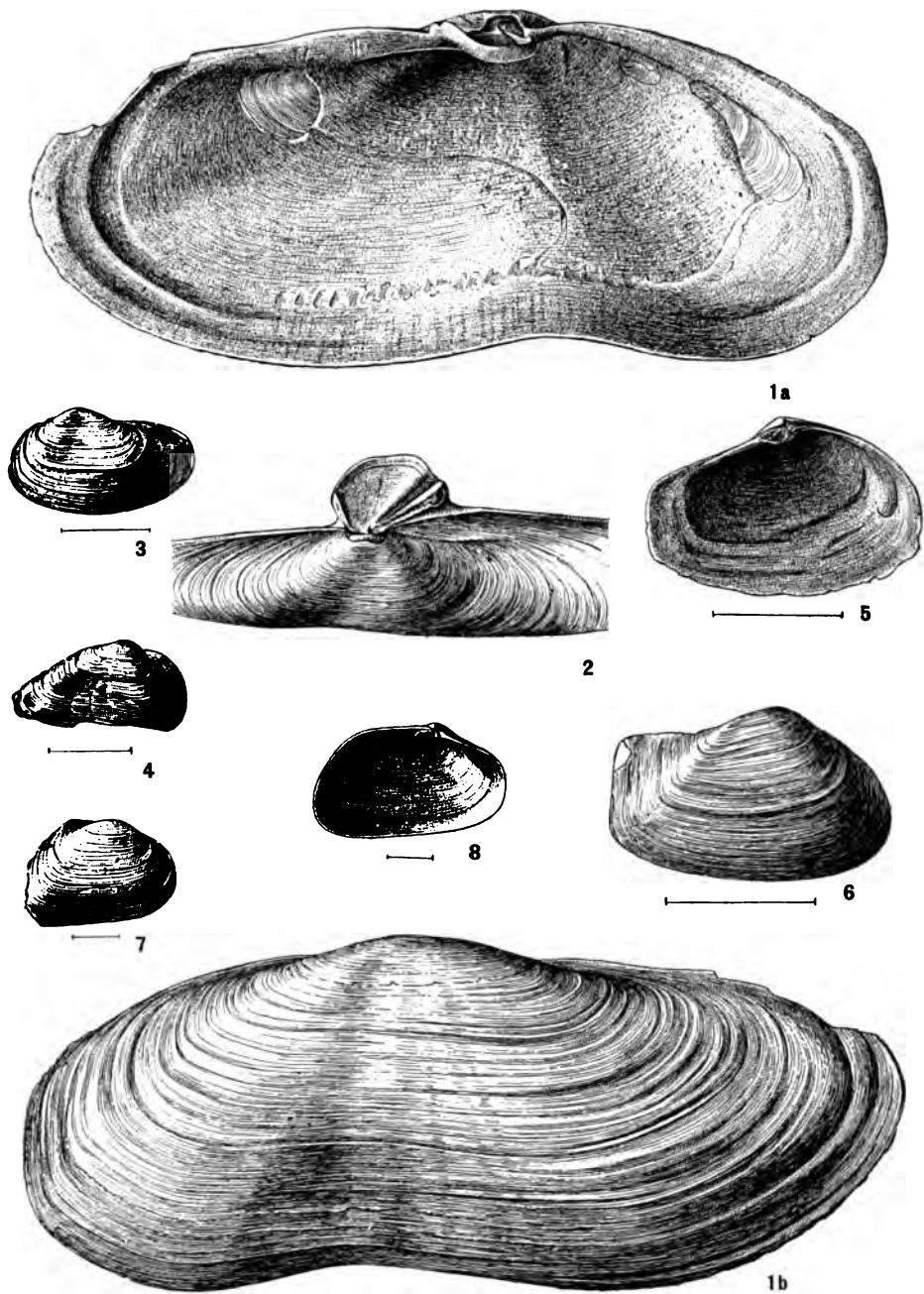
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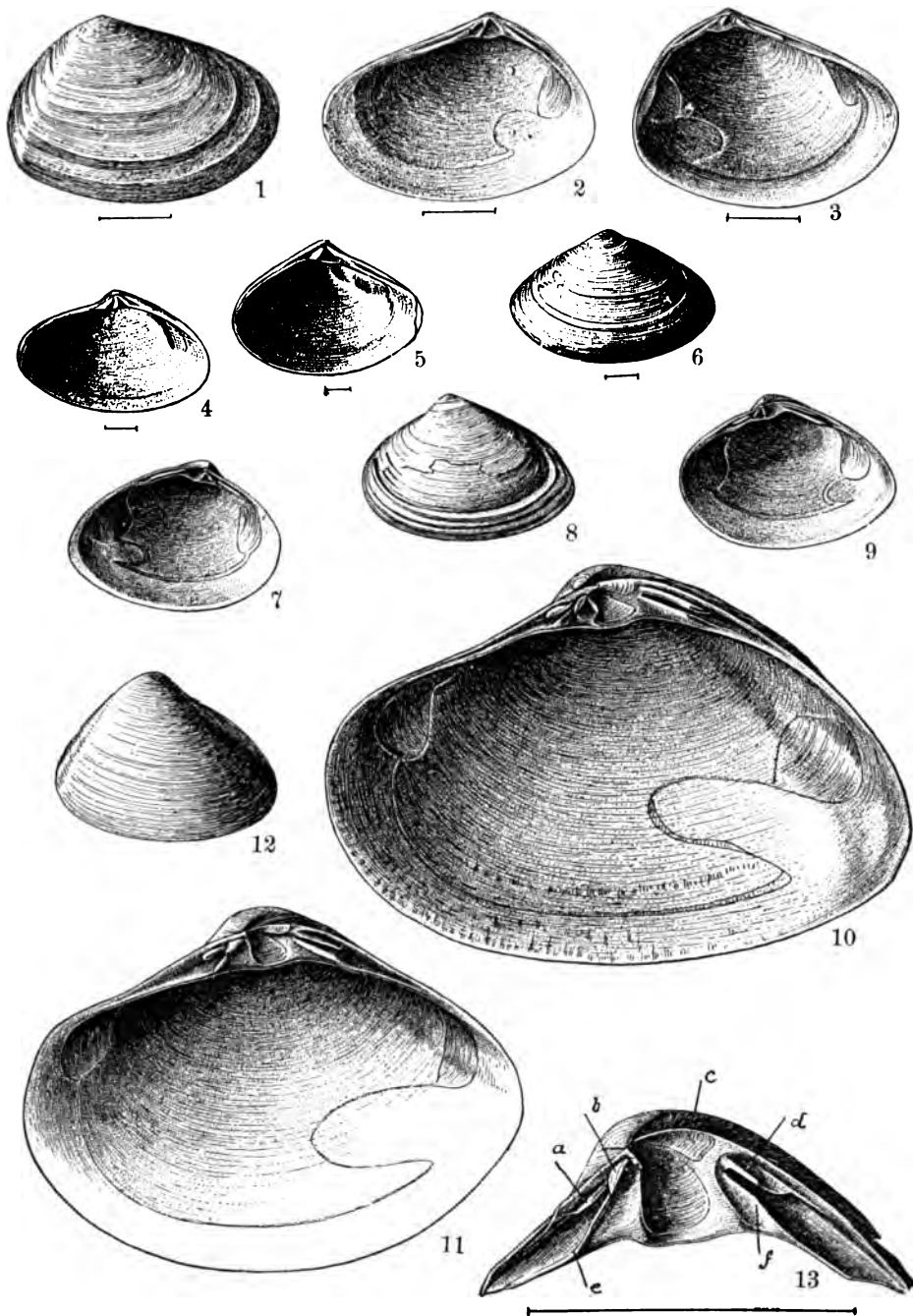
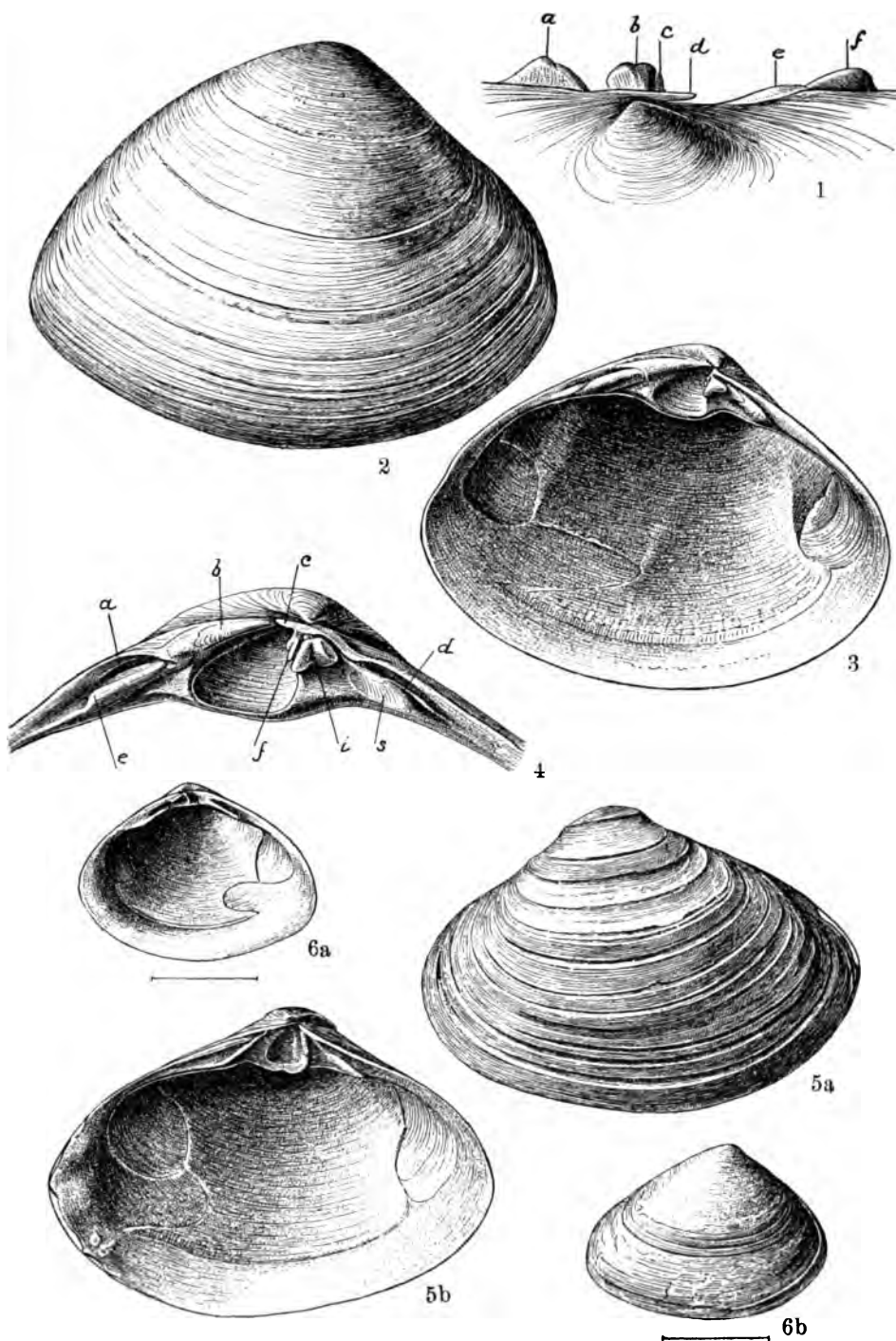


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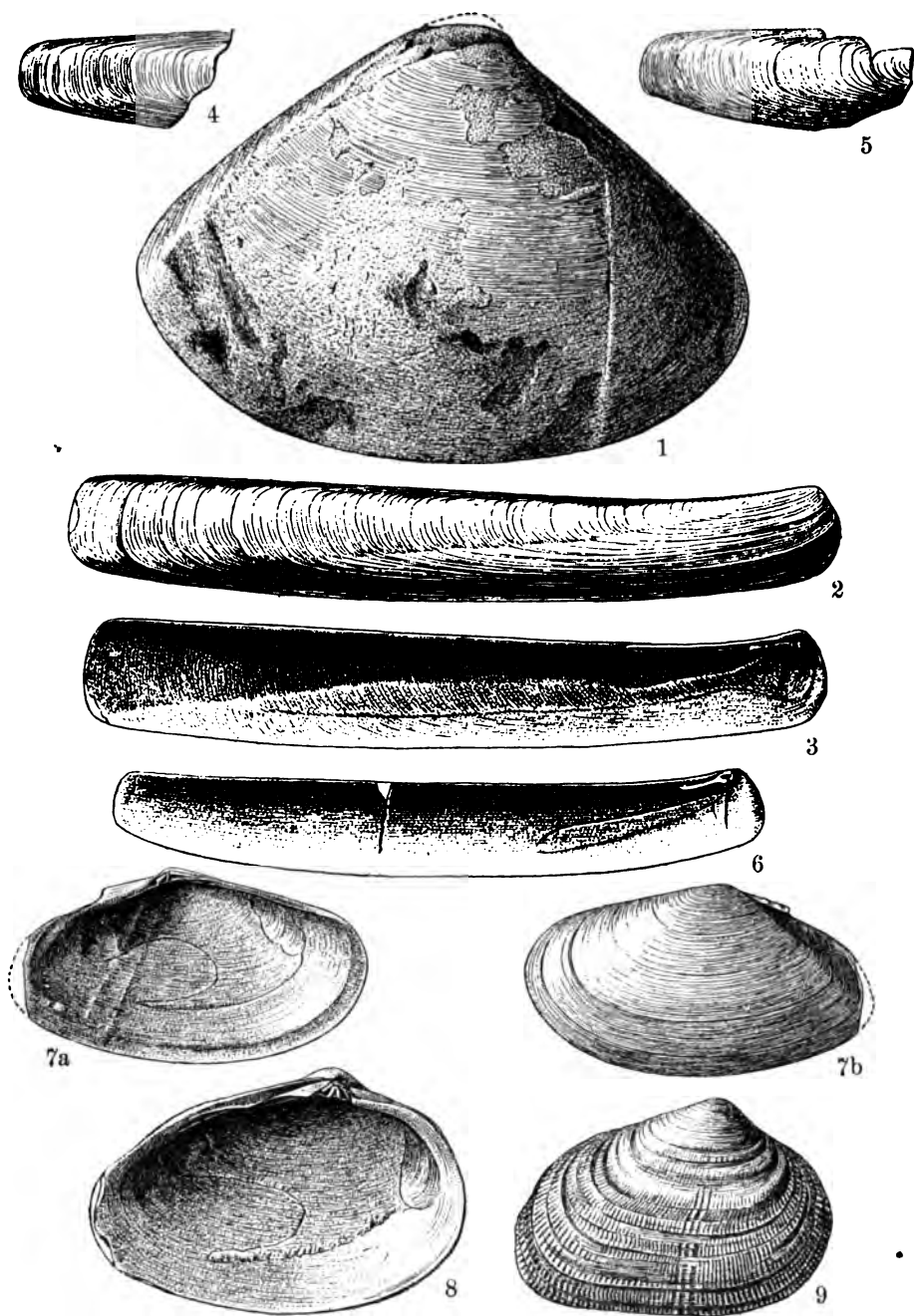
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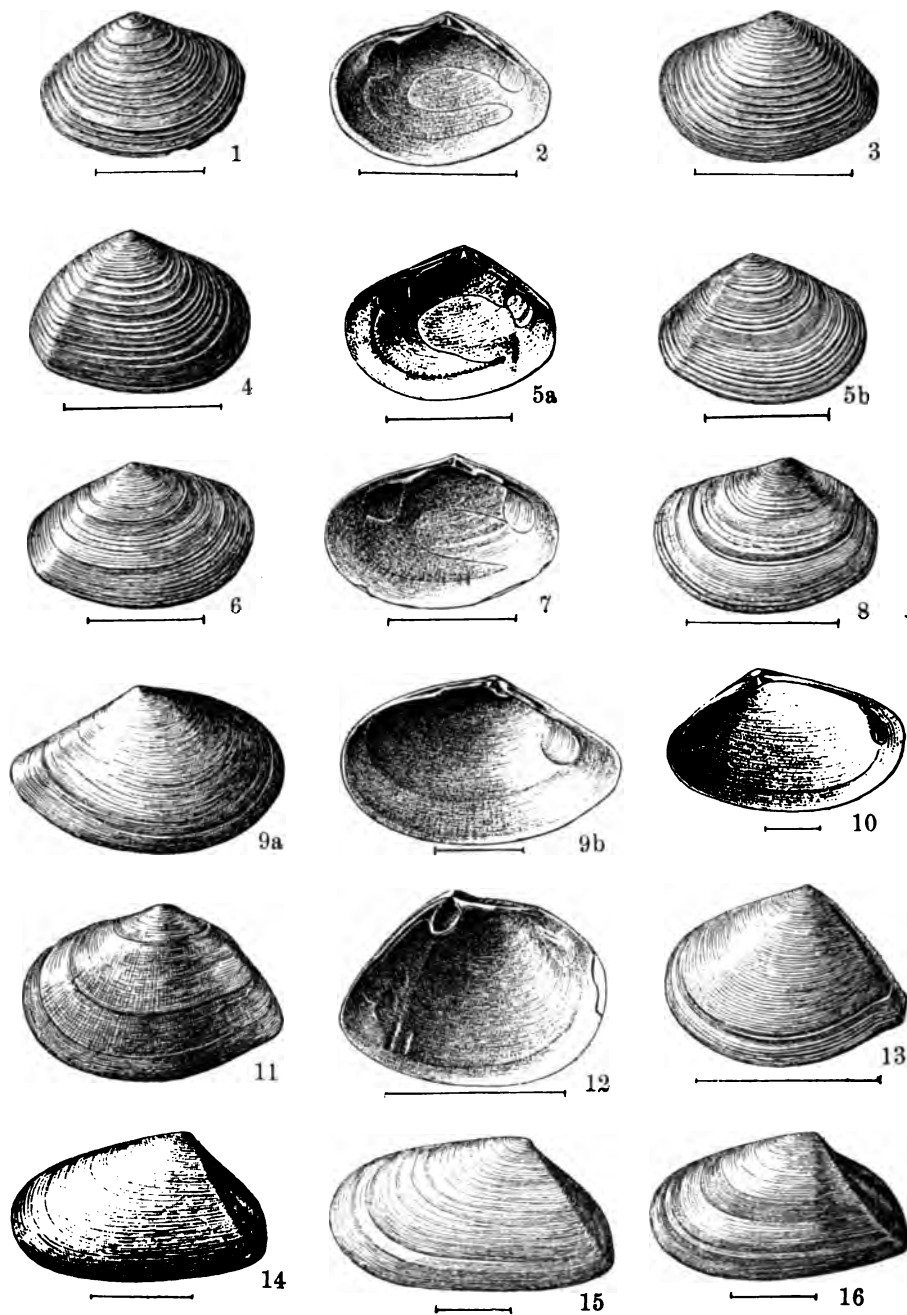
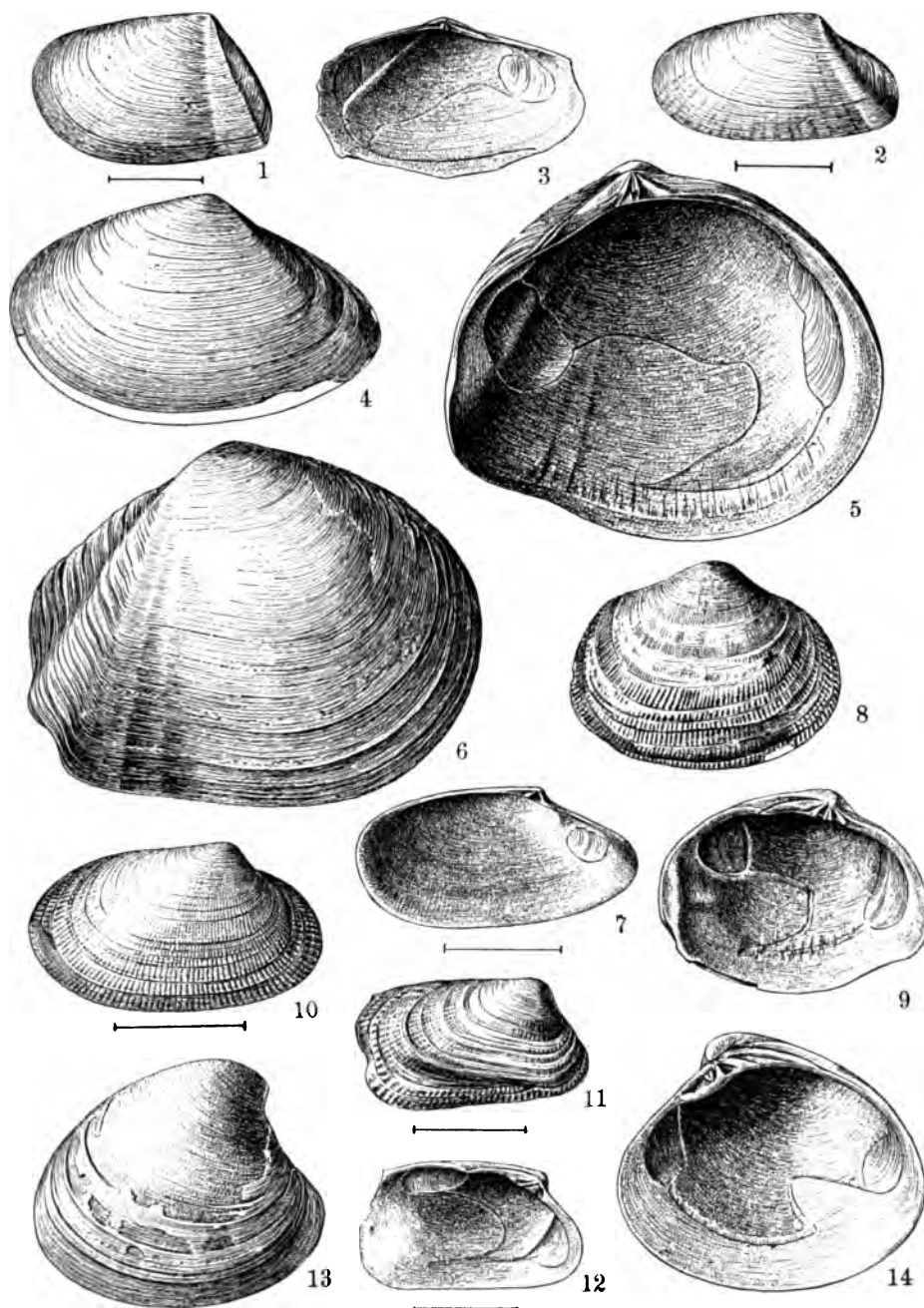


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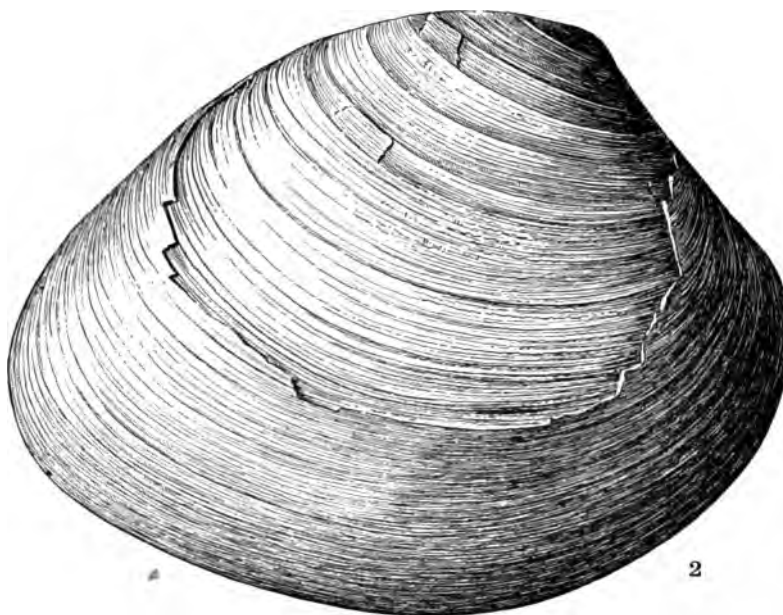
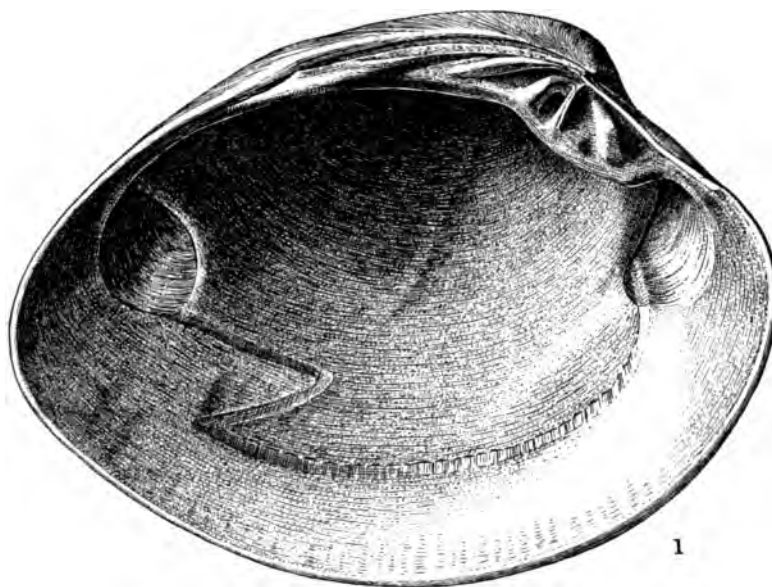
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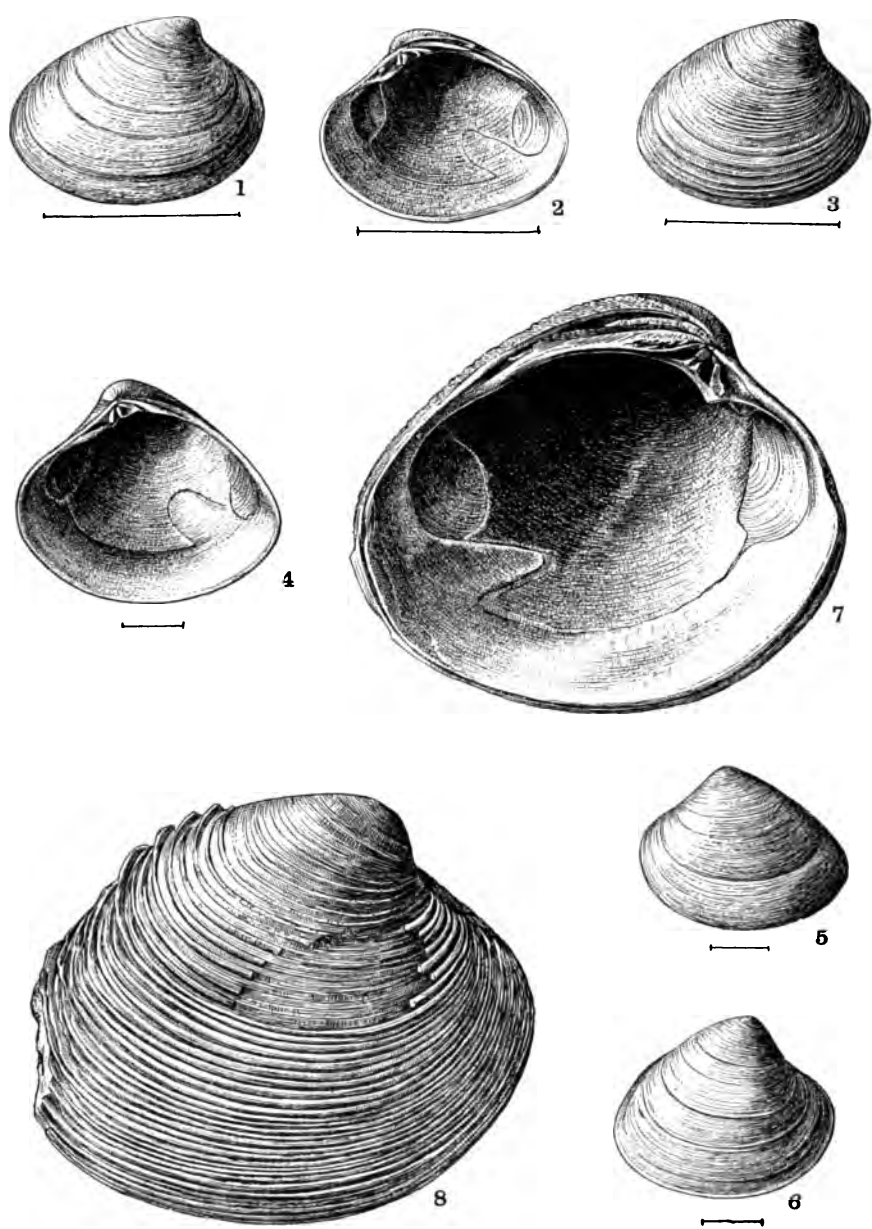
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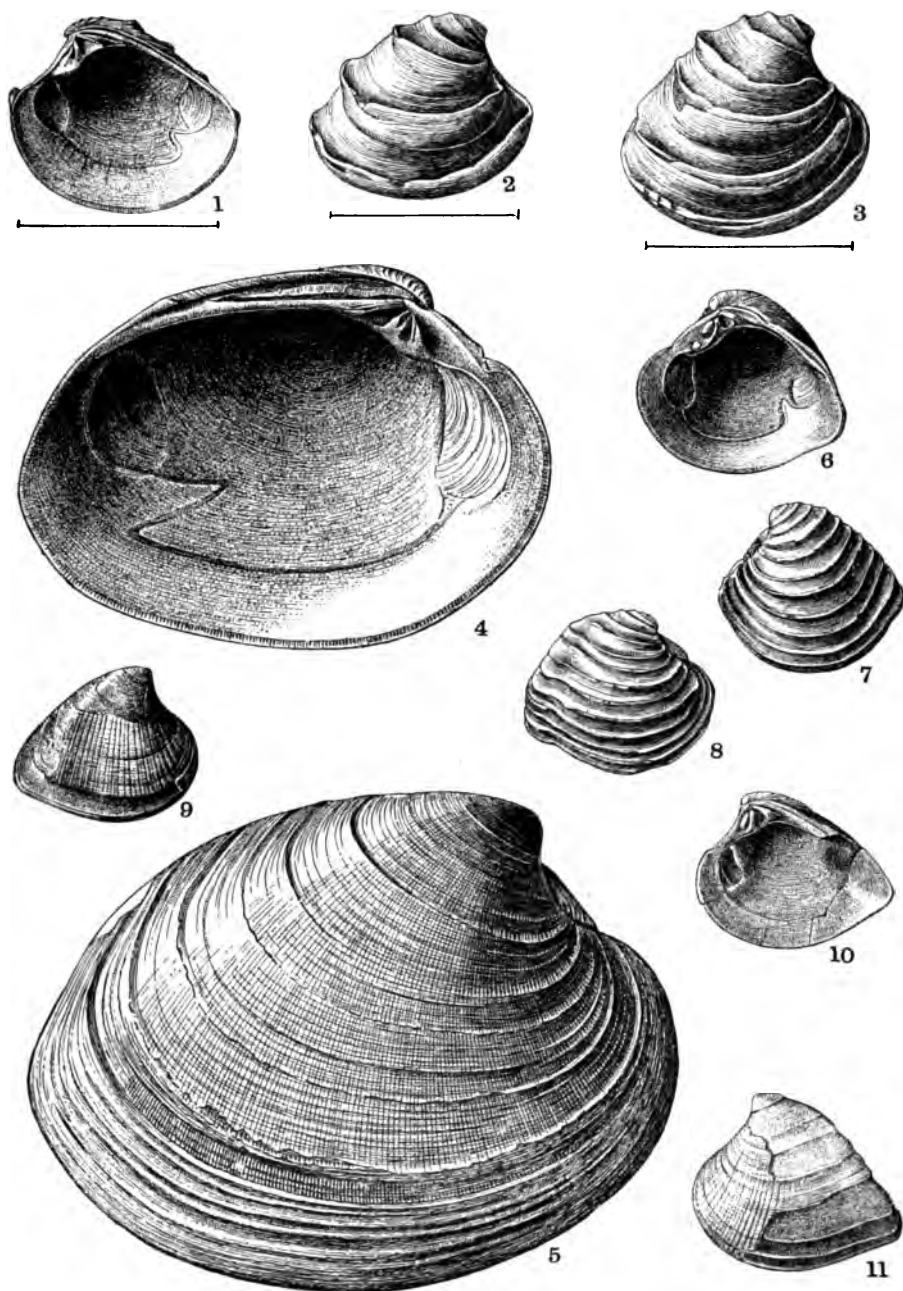
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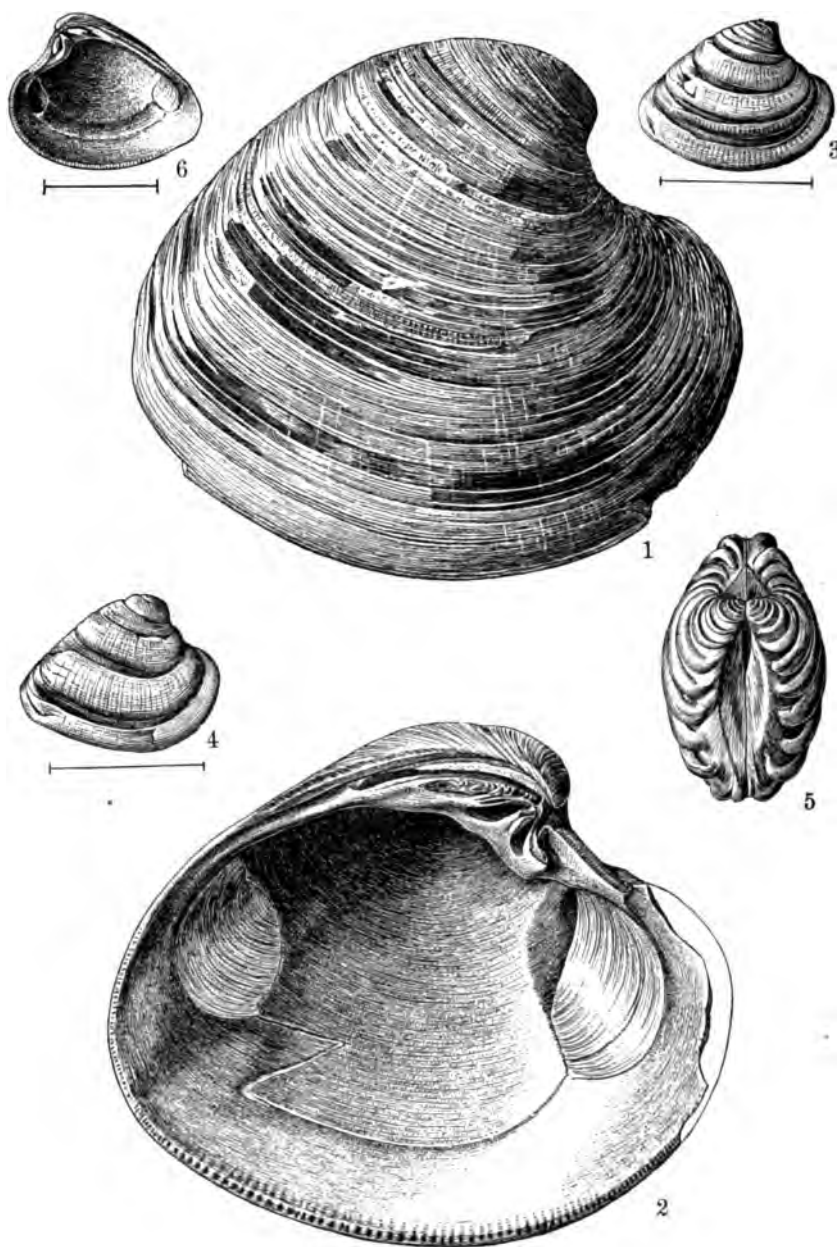
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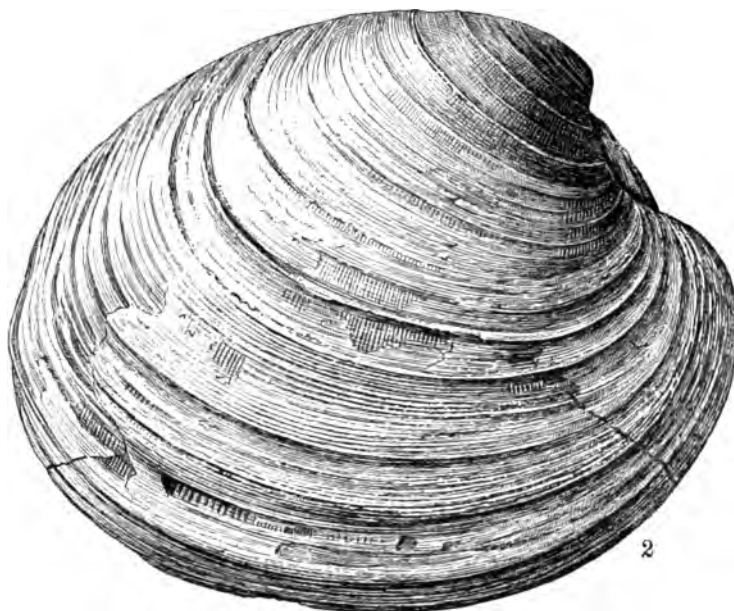
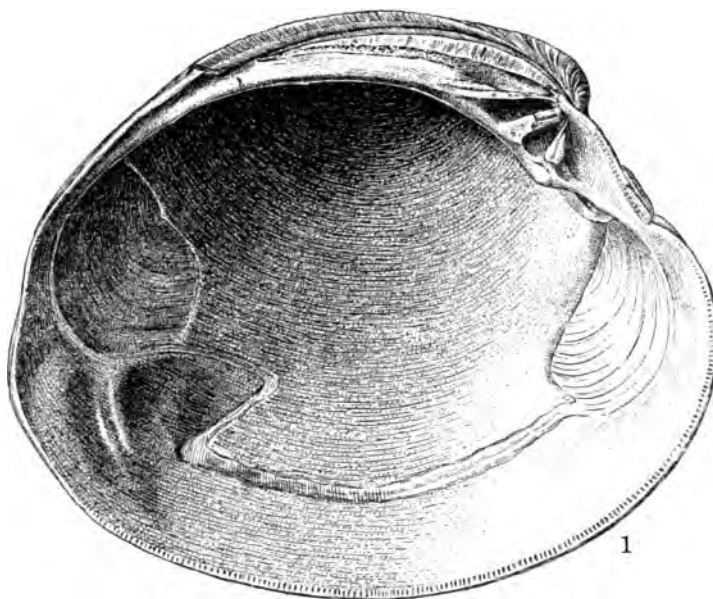
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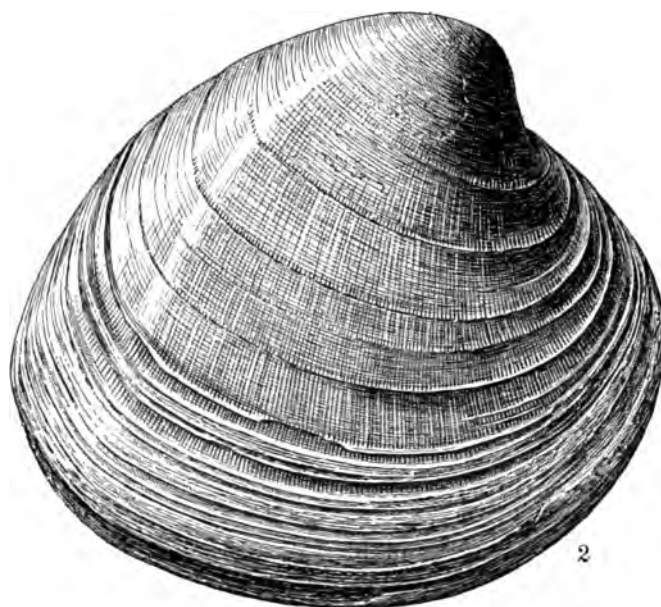
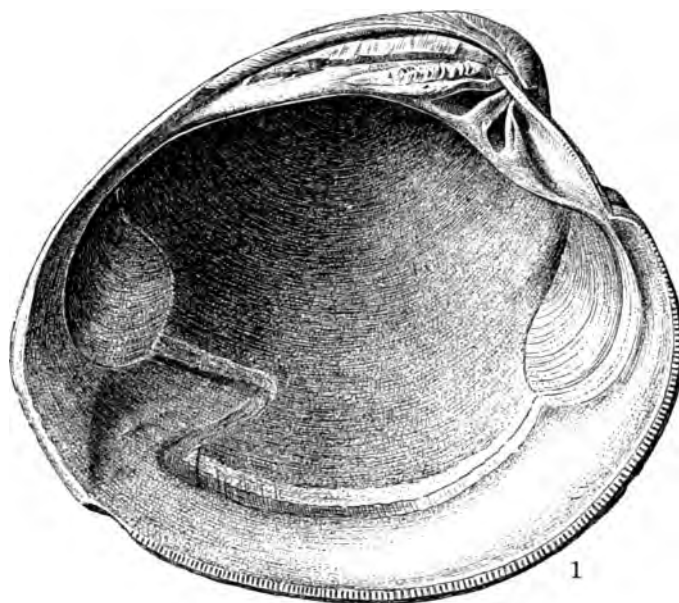
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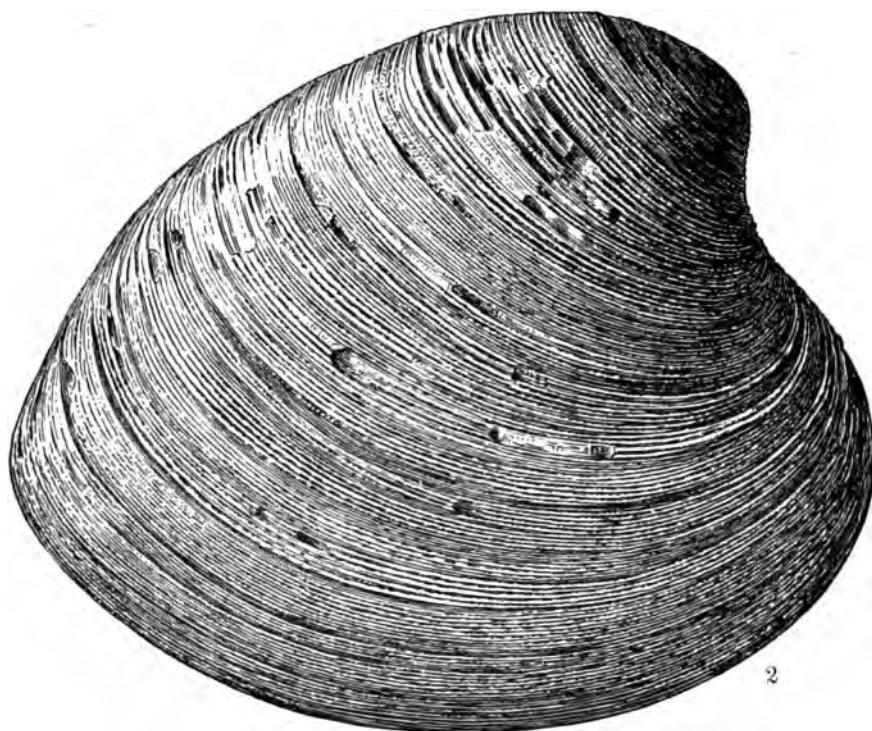
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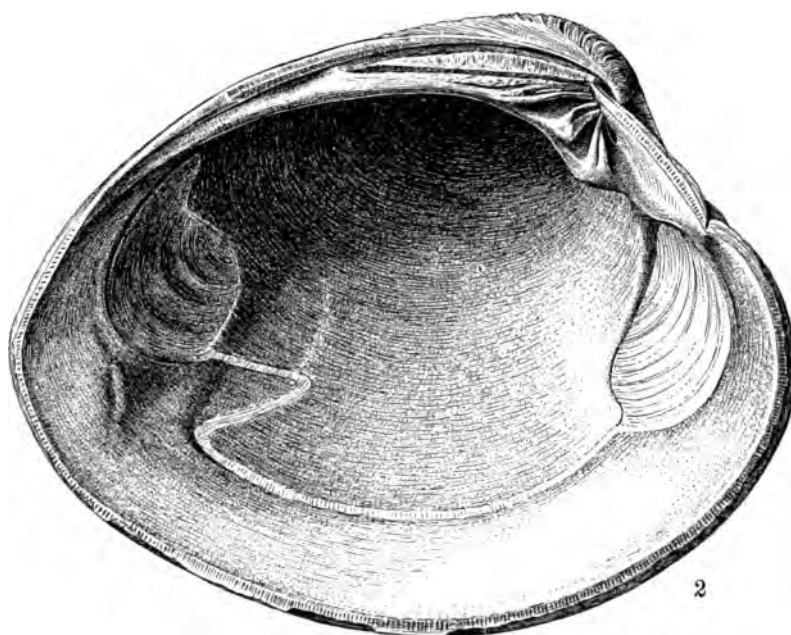
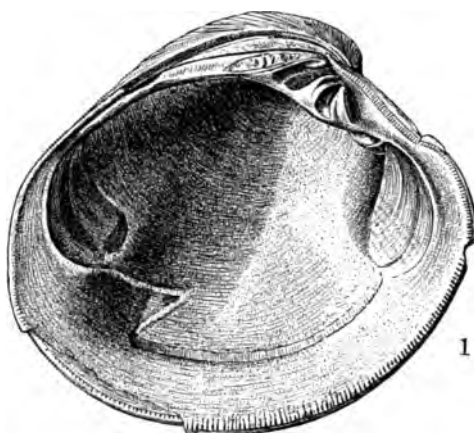
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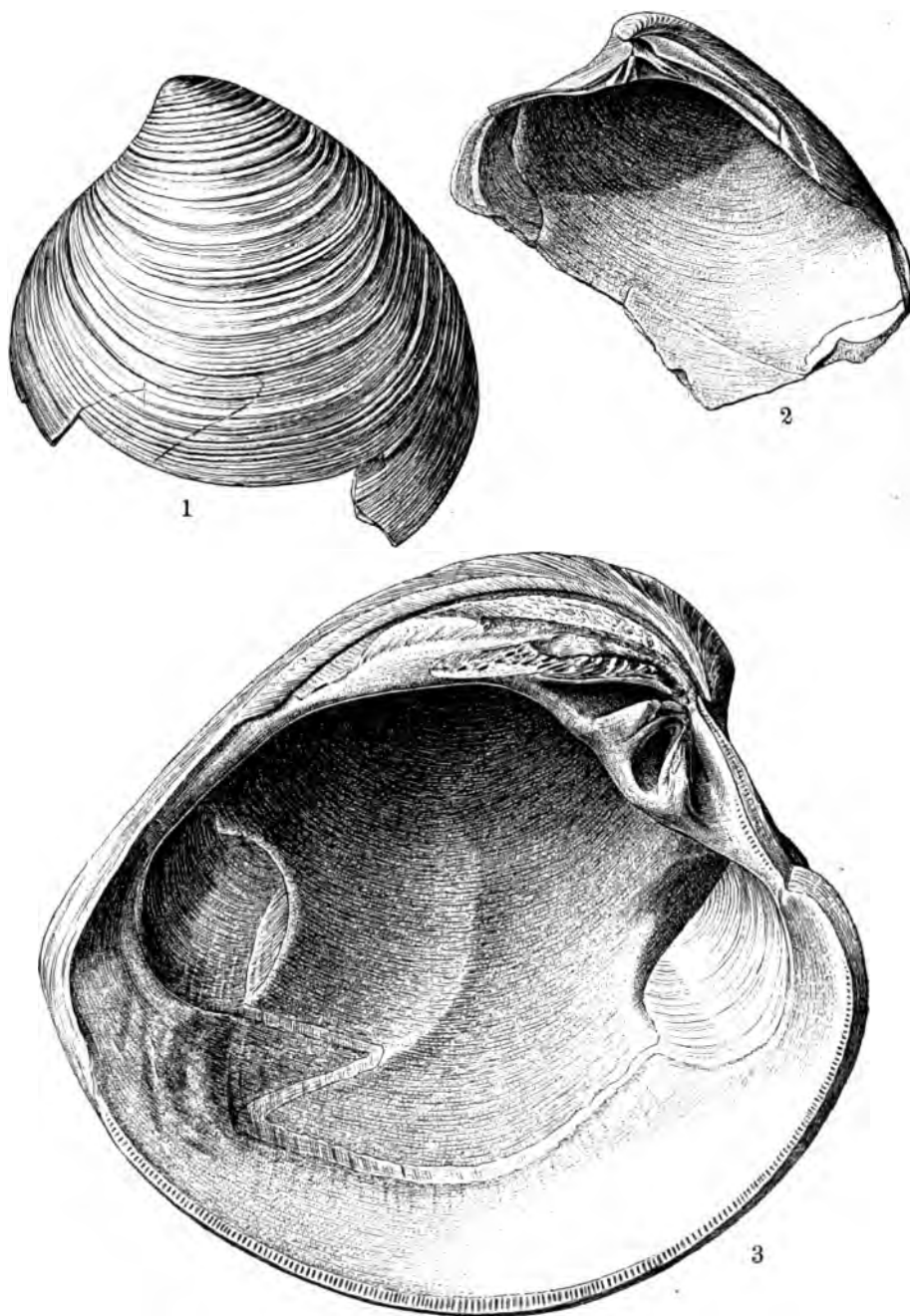
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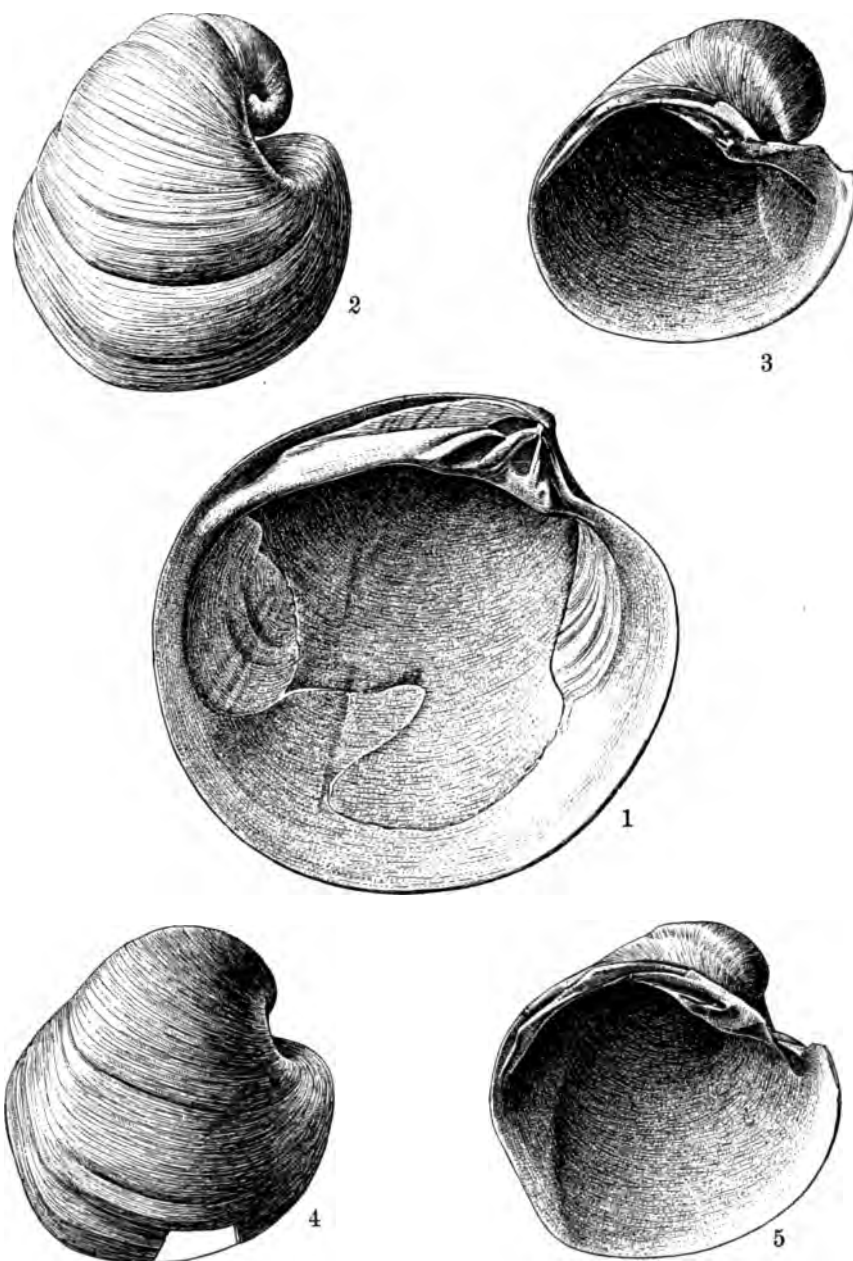
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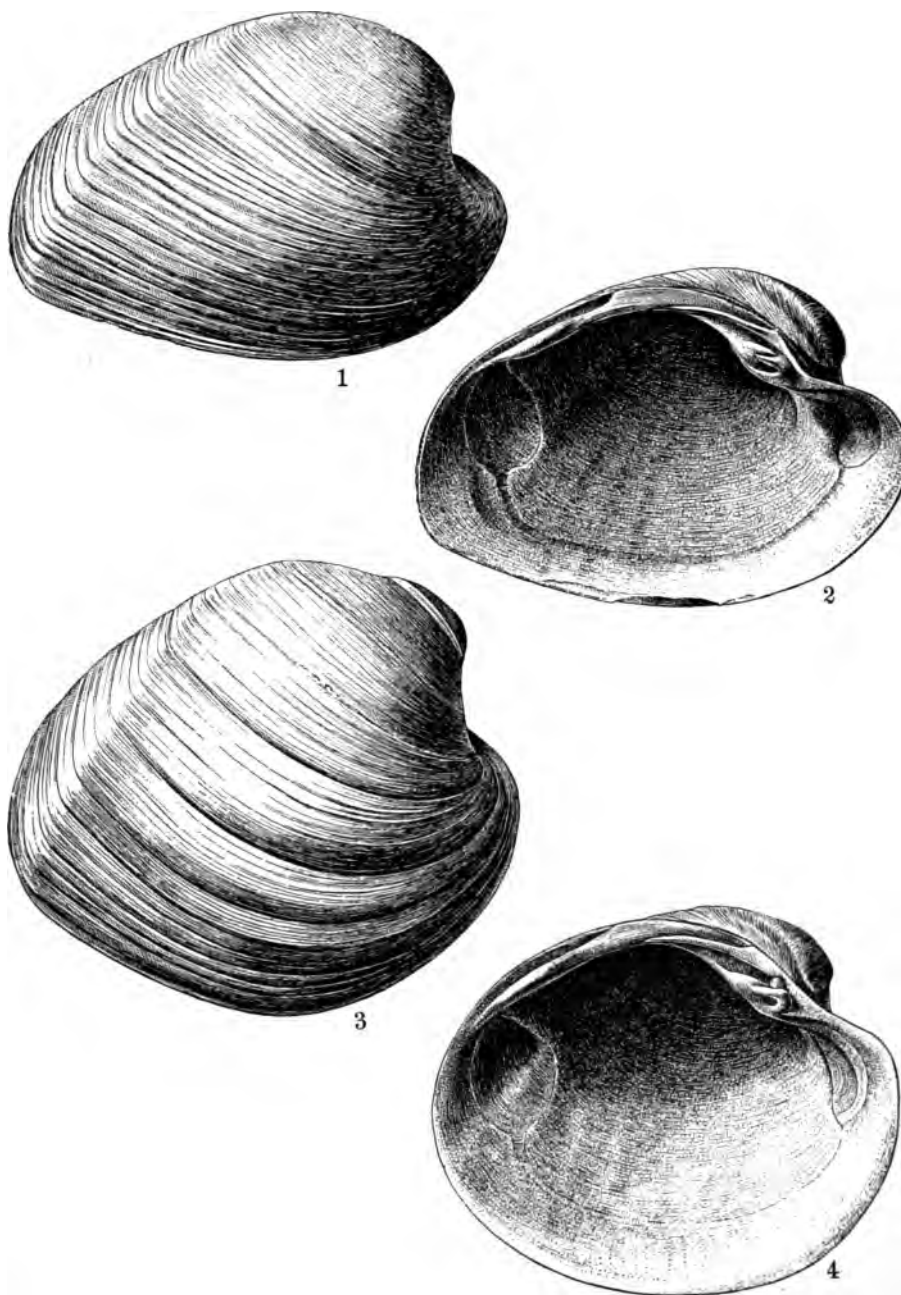
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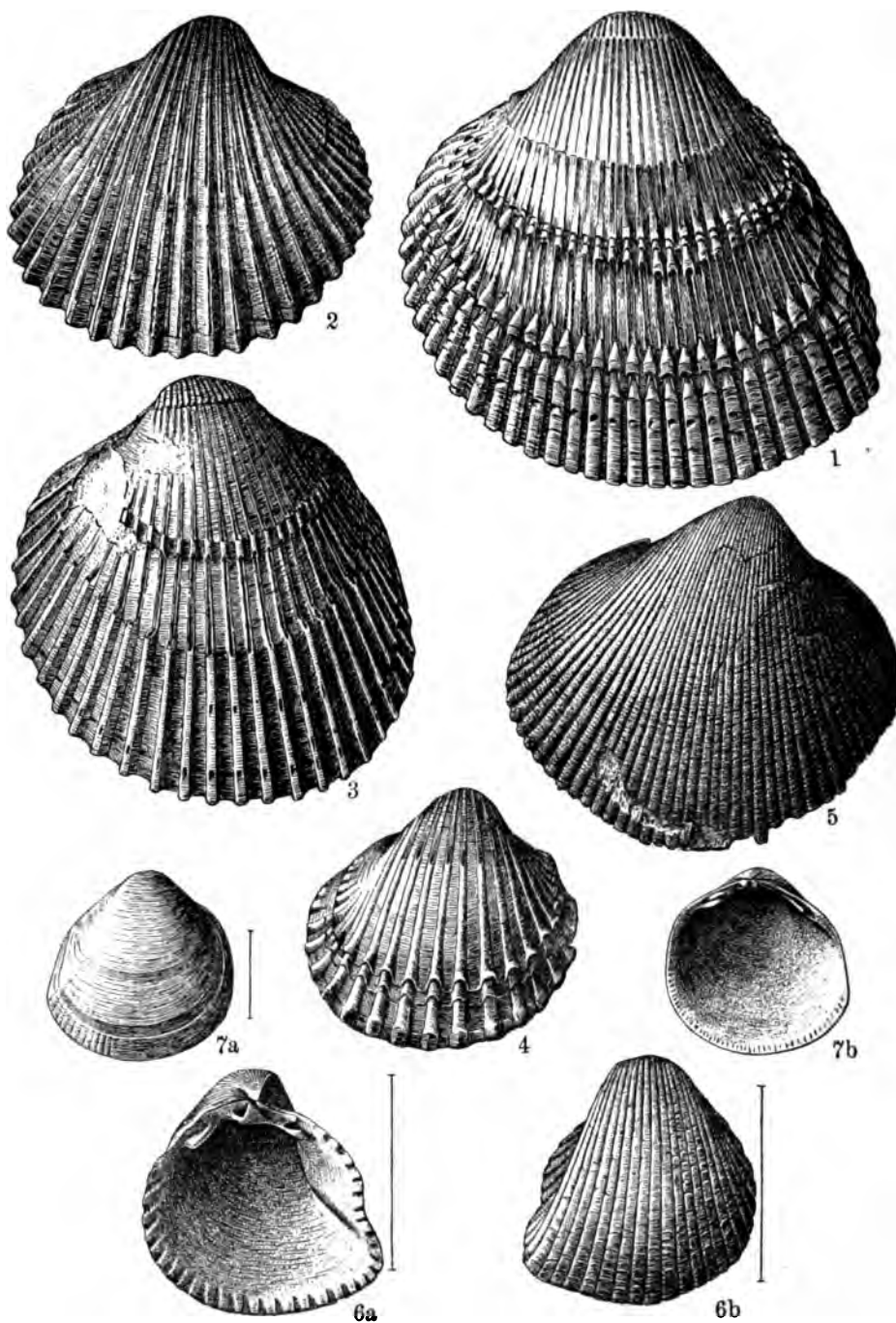
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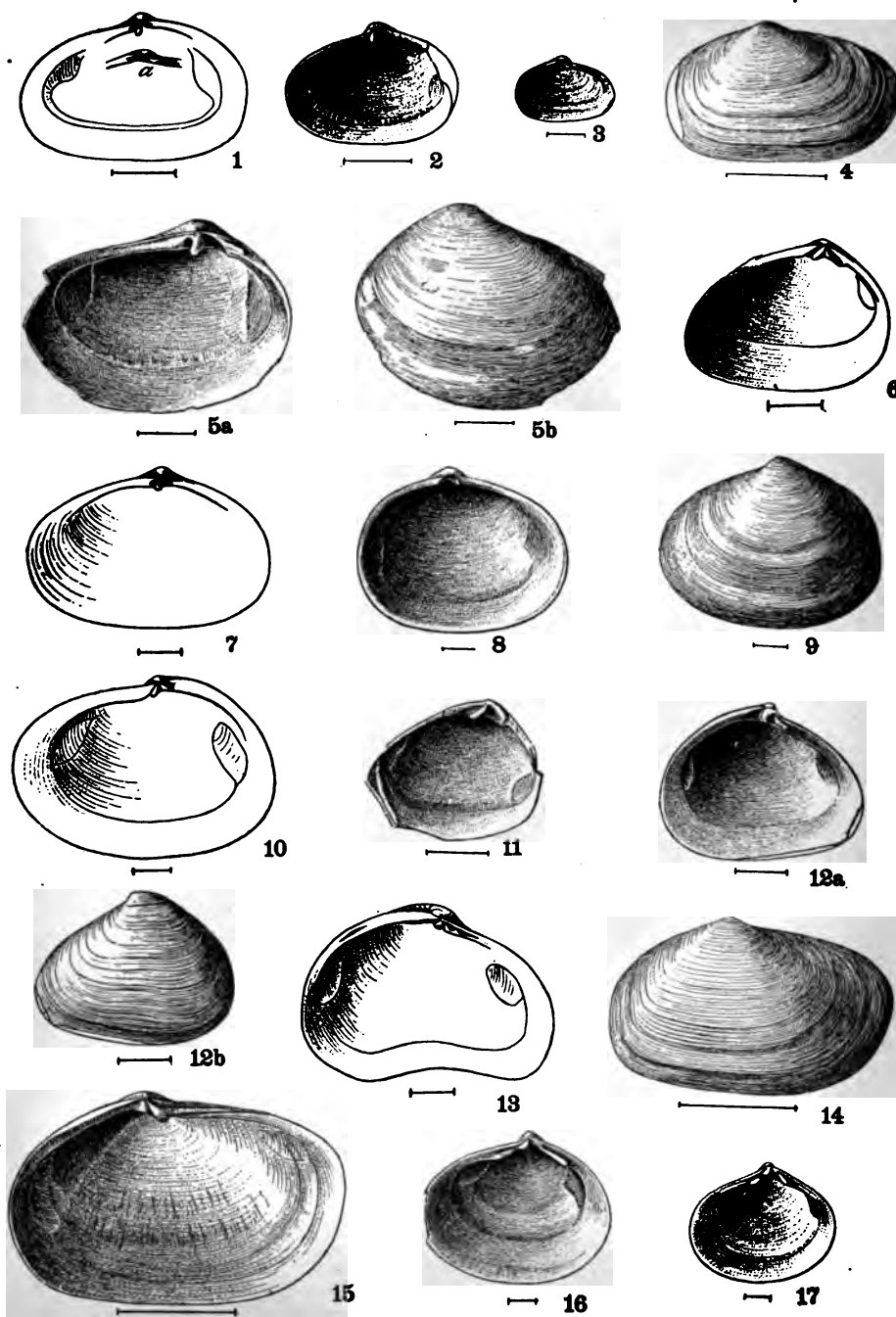
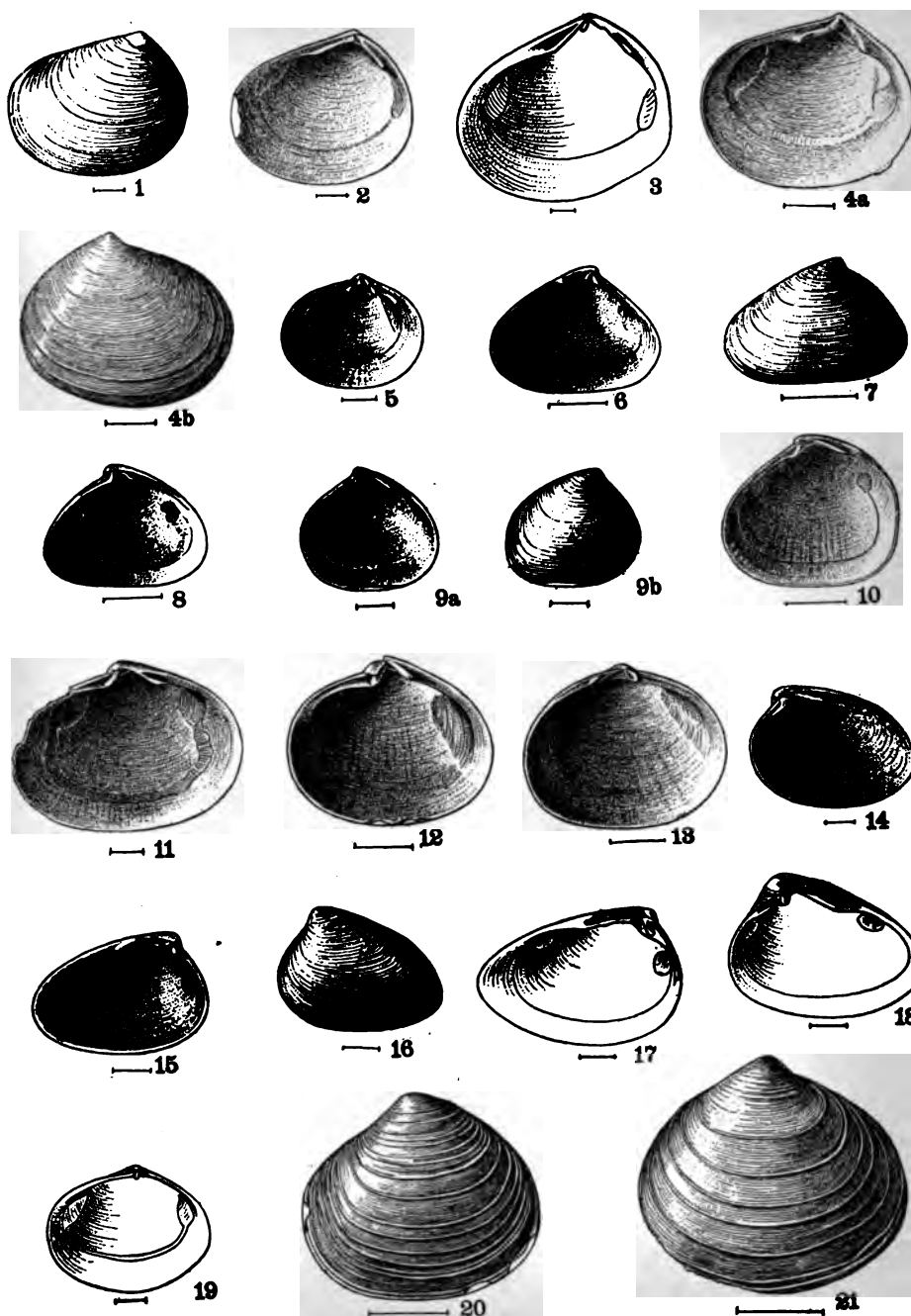


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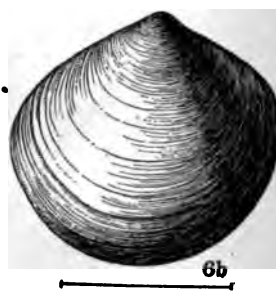
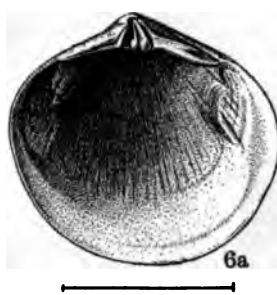
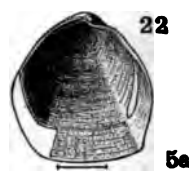
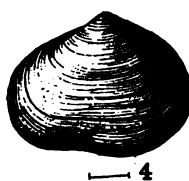
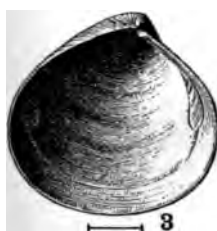
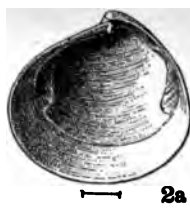
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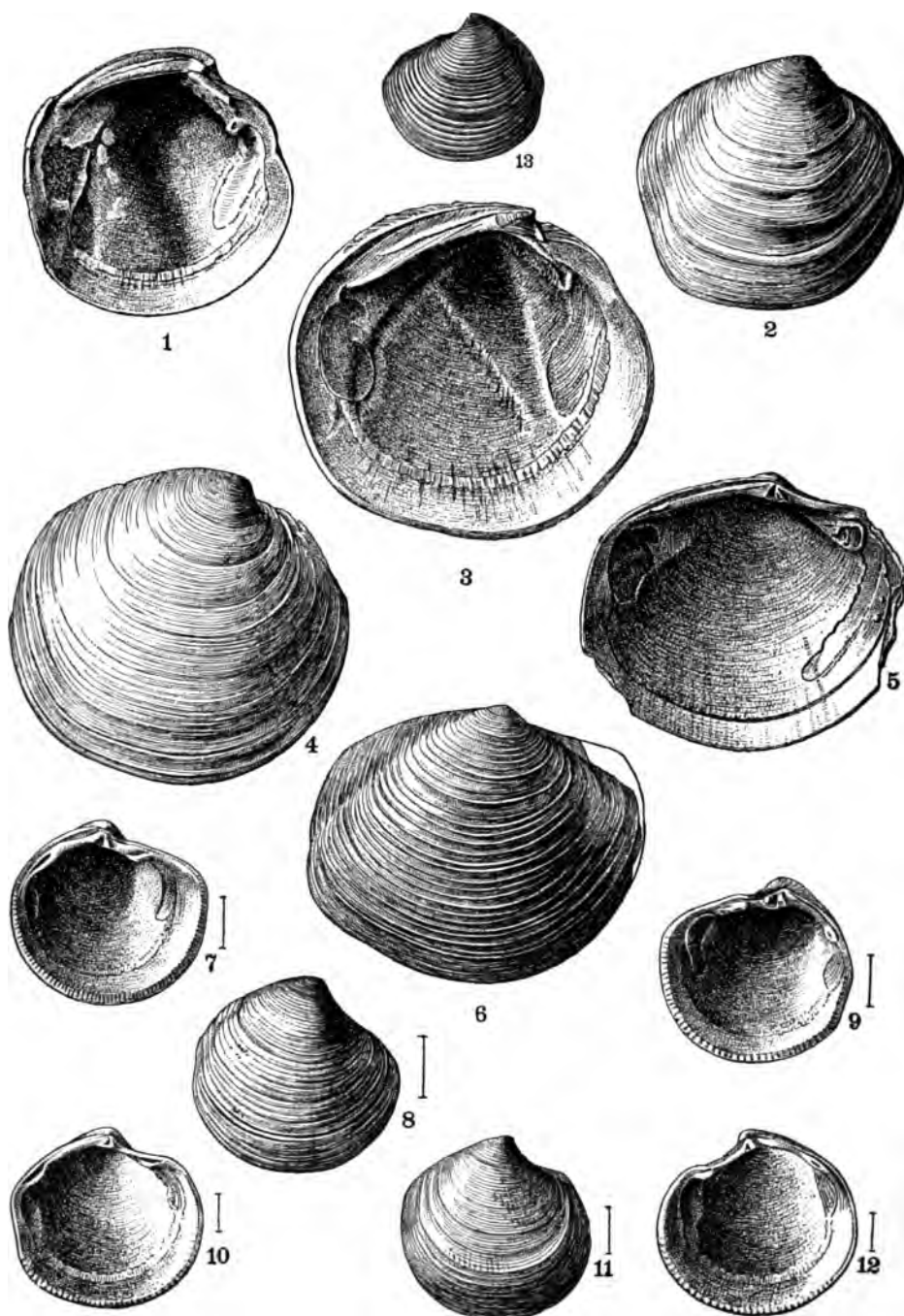
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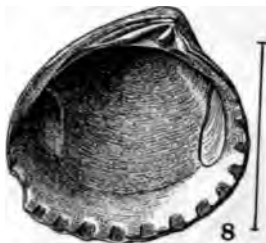
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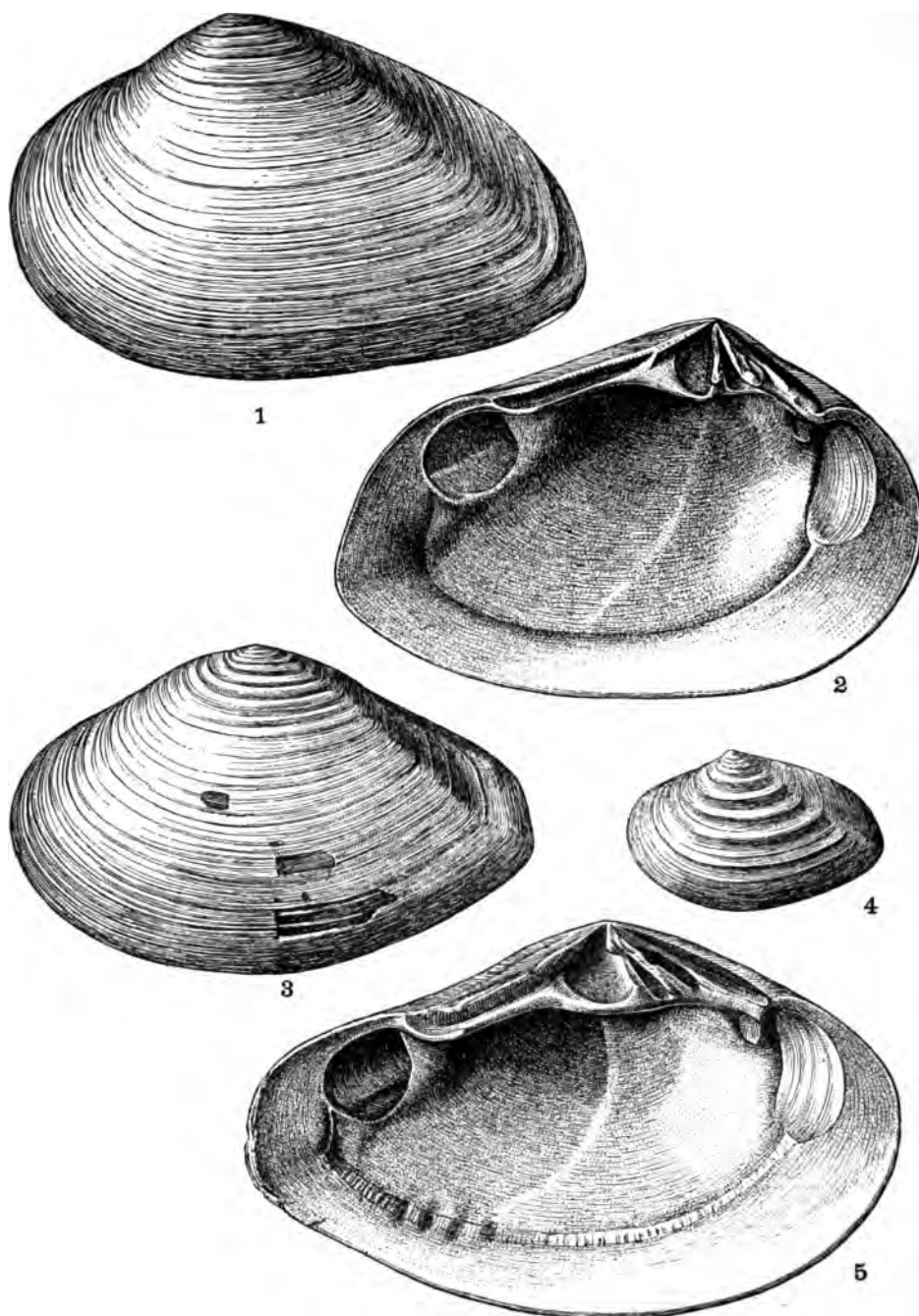


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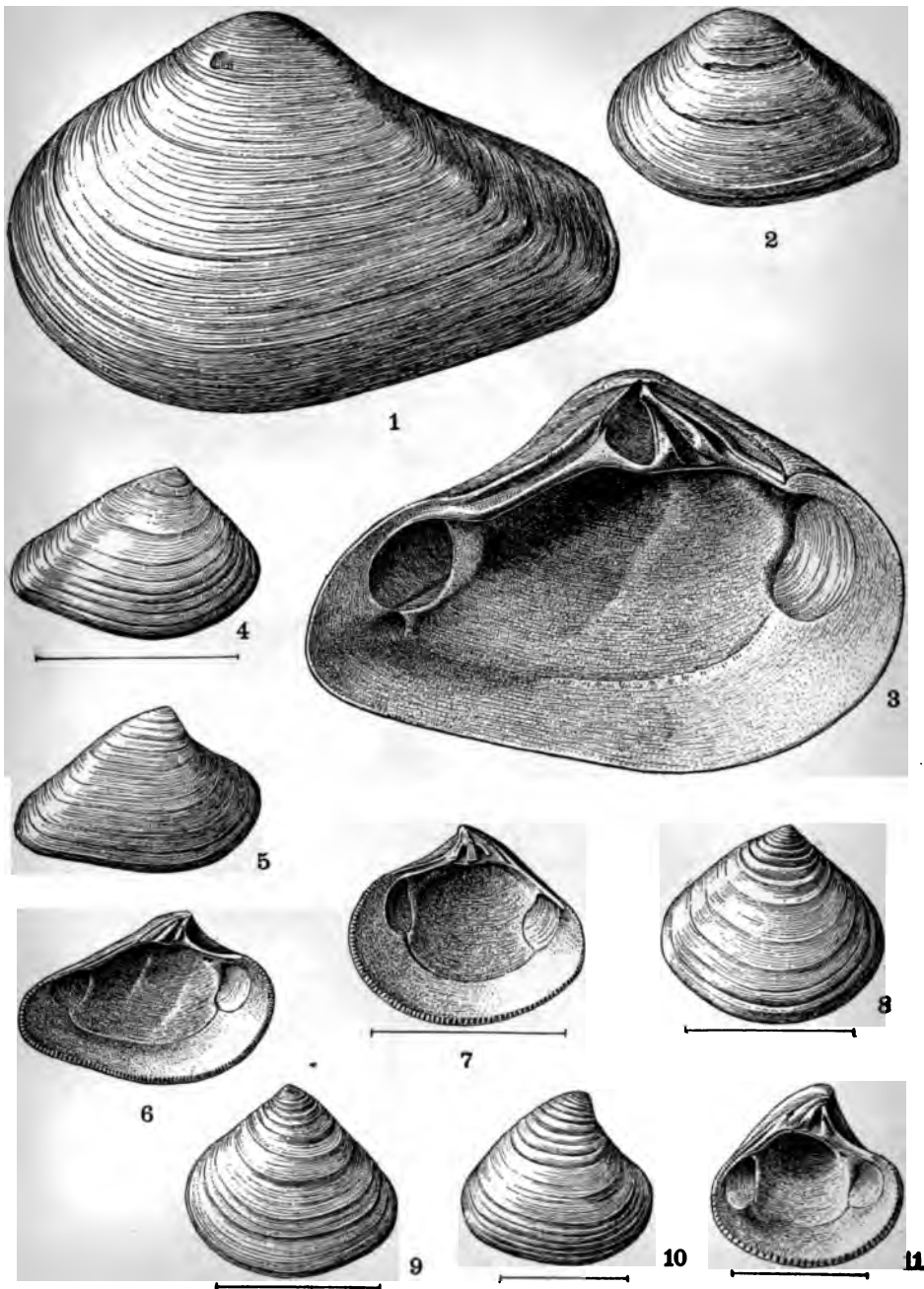
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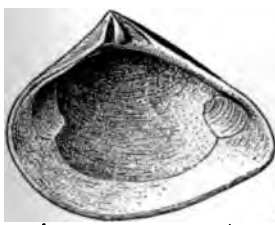
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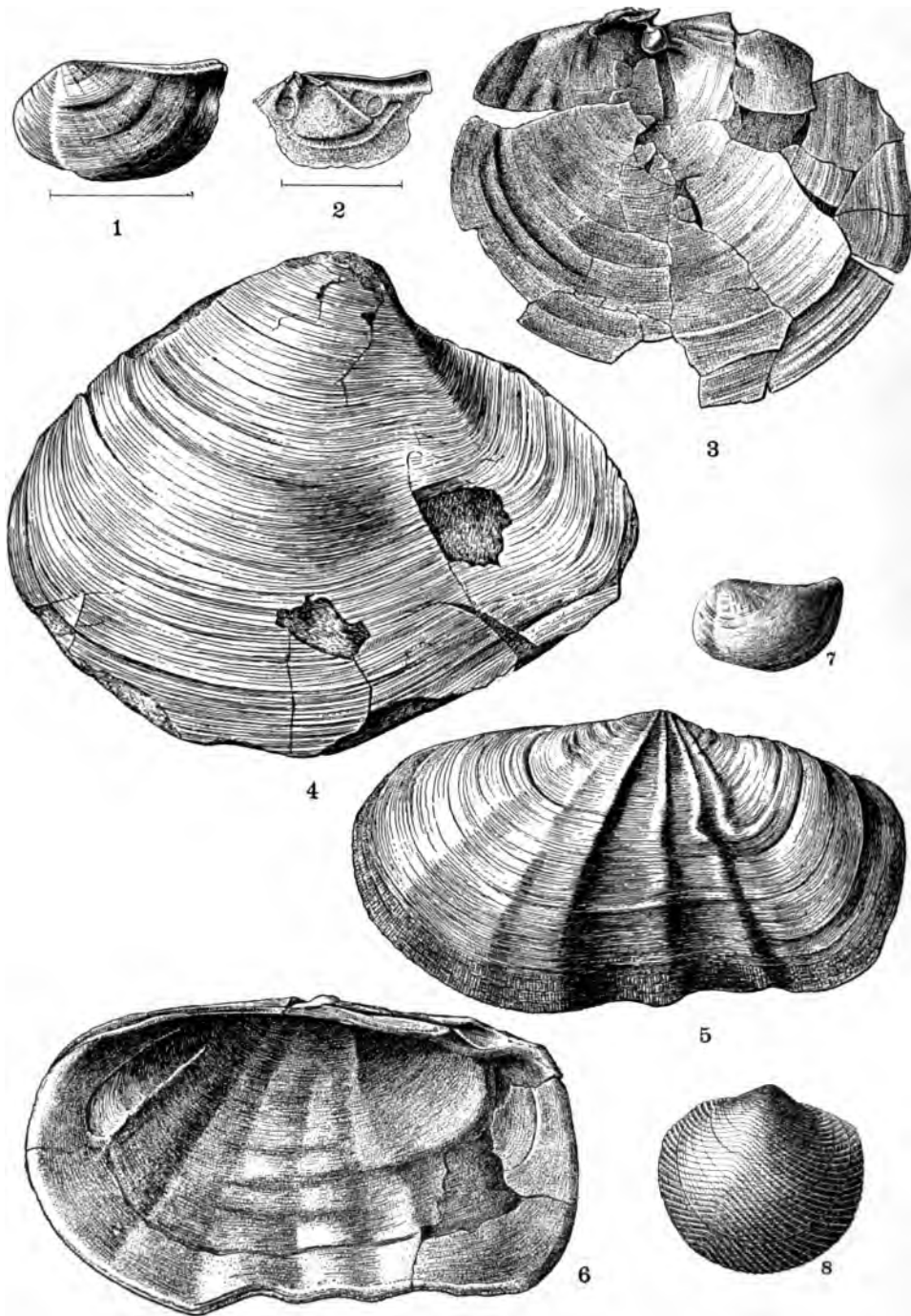


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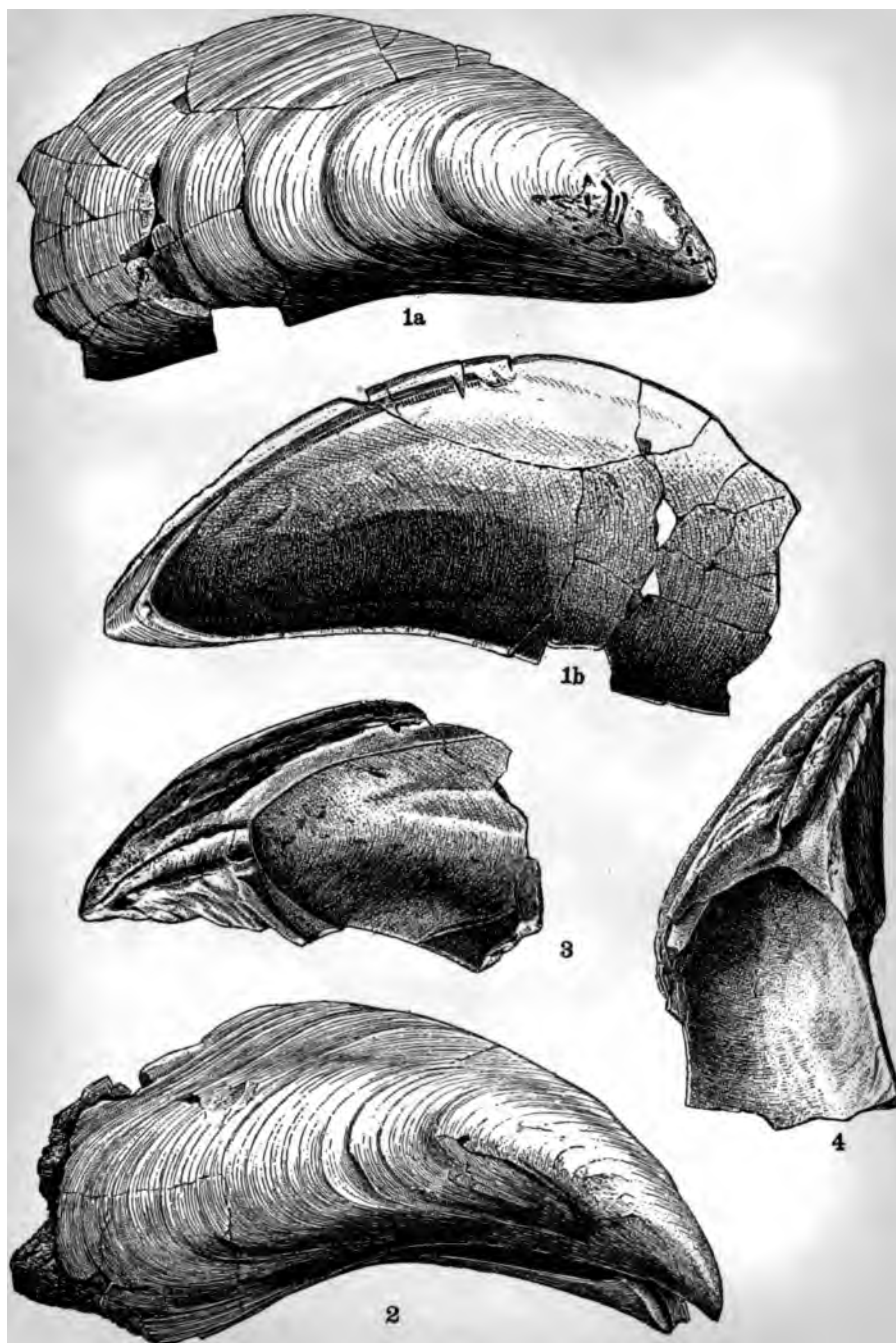
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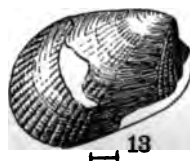
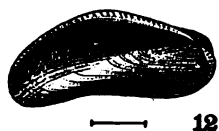
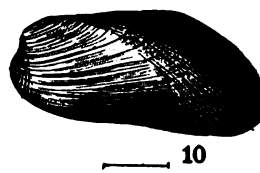
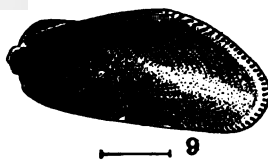
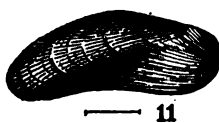
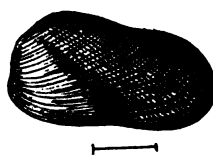
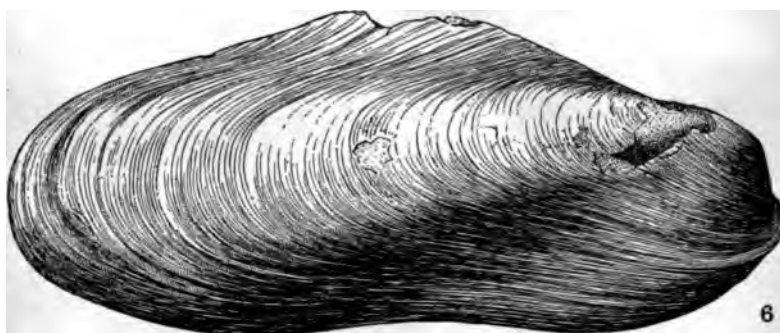
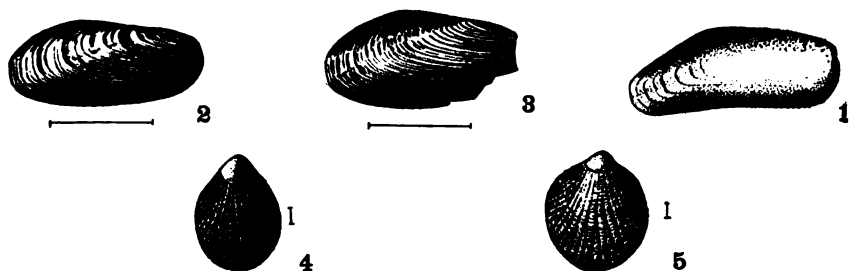
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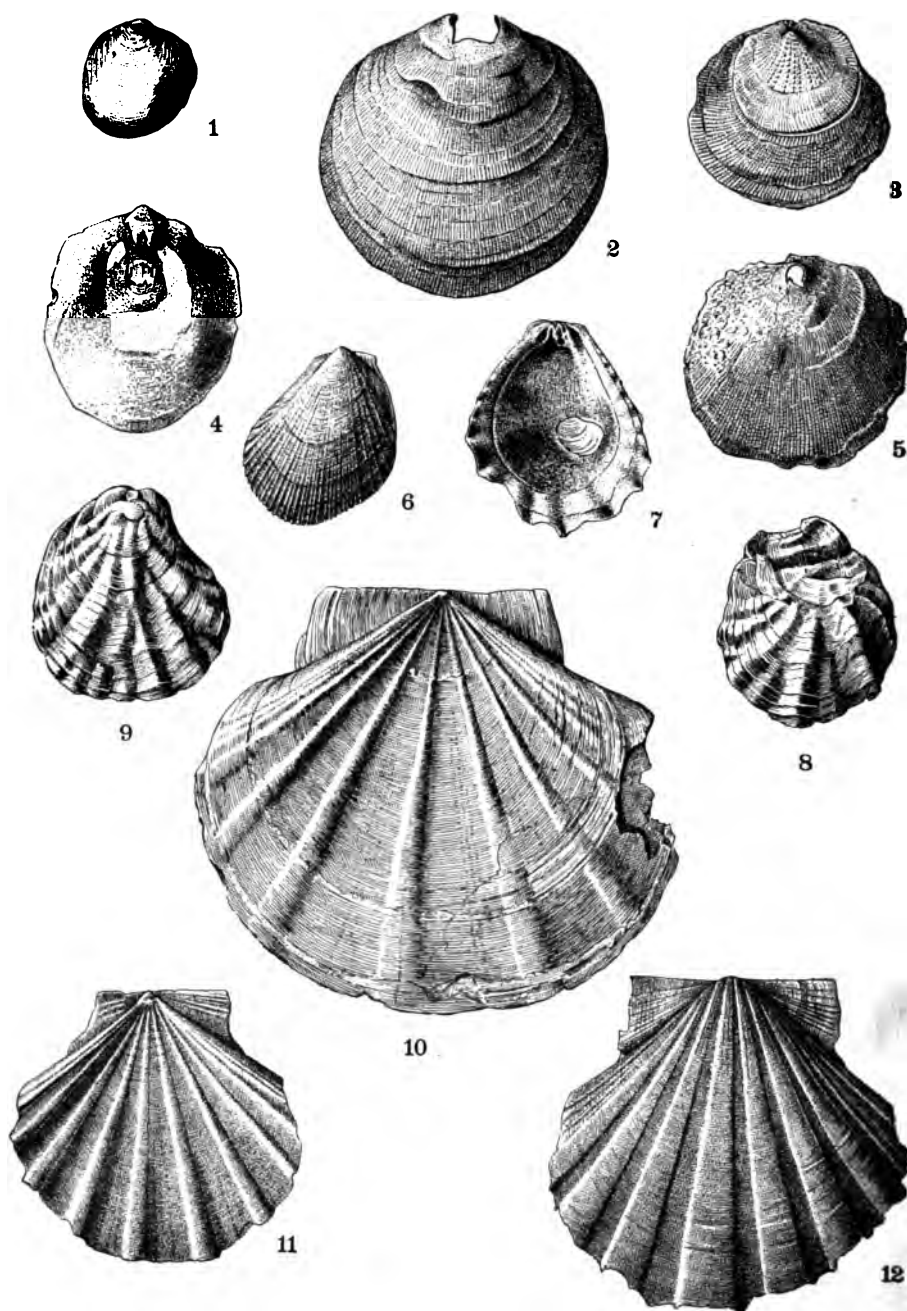
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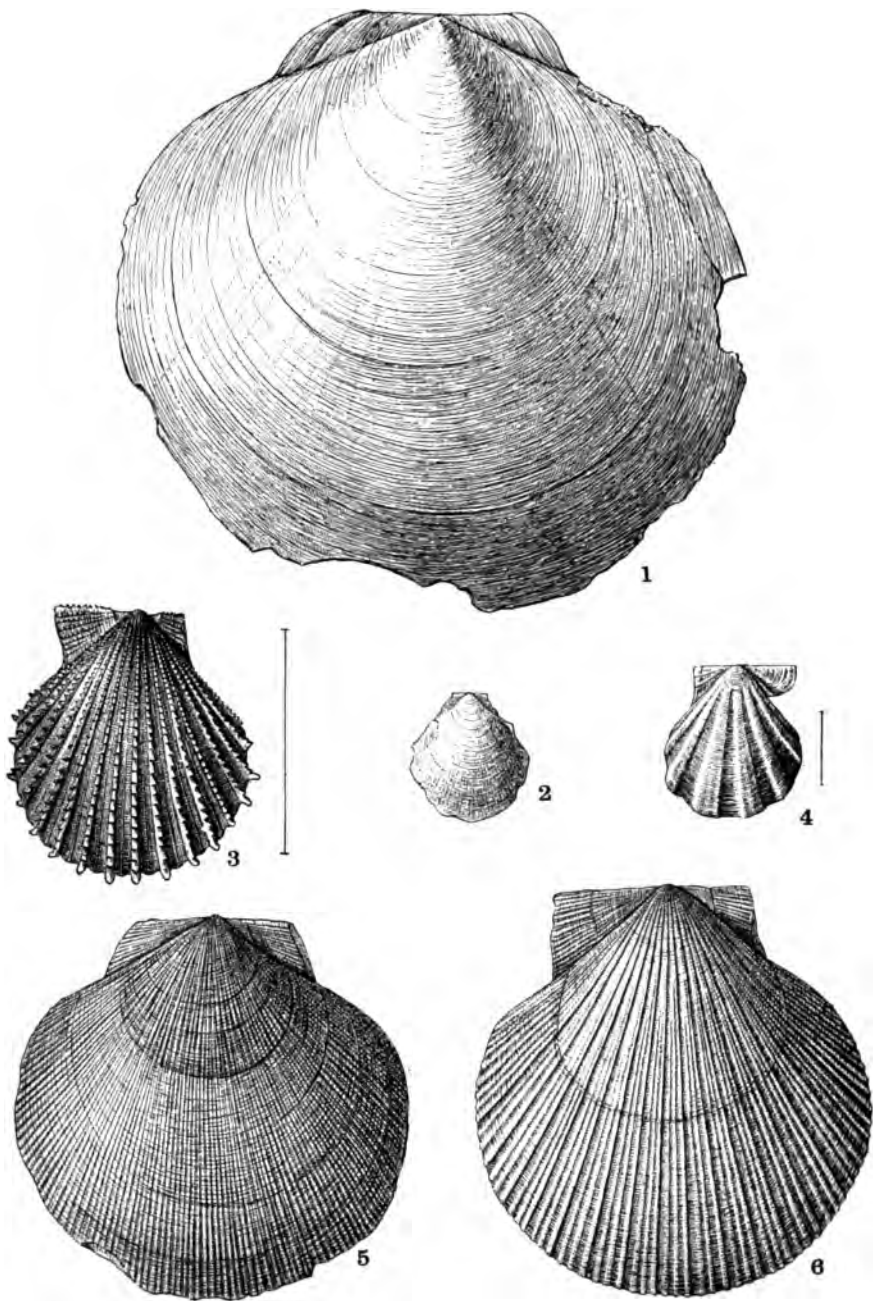
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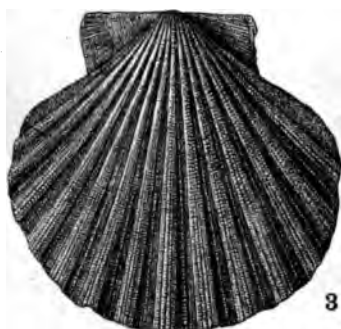
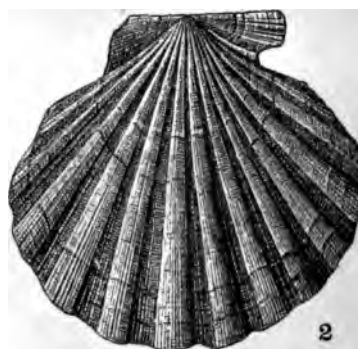
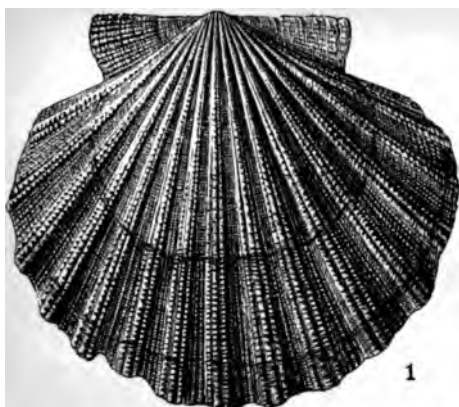
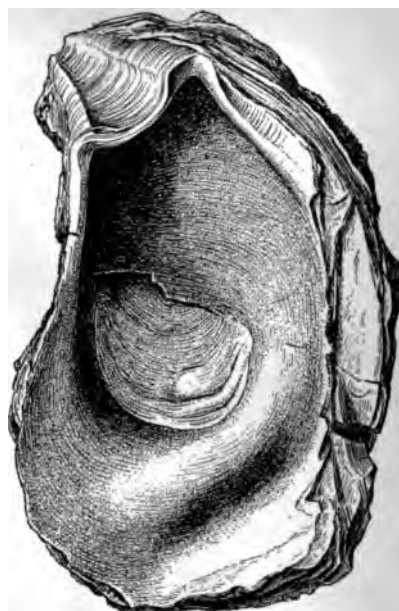


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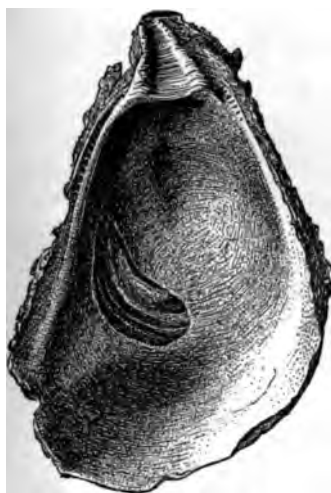
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1b



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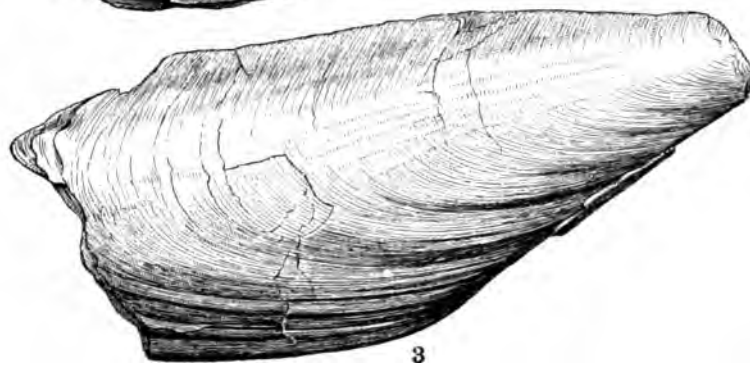
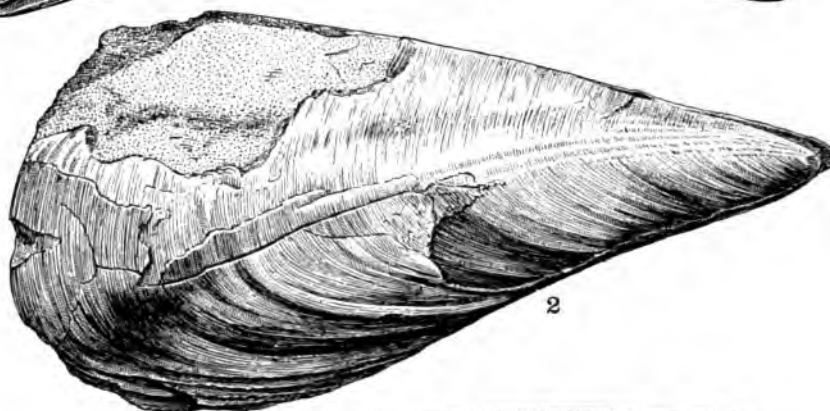
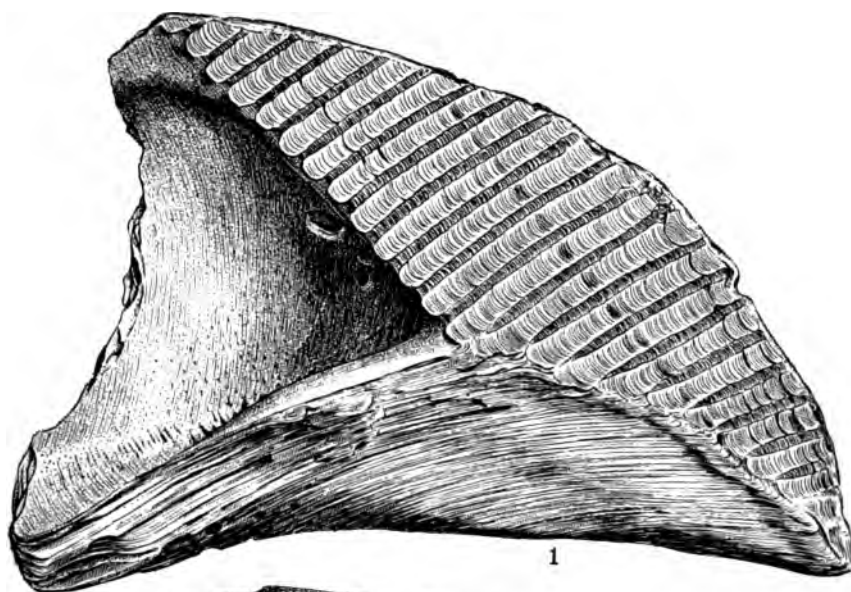
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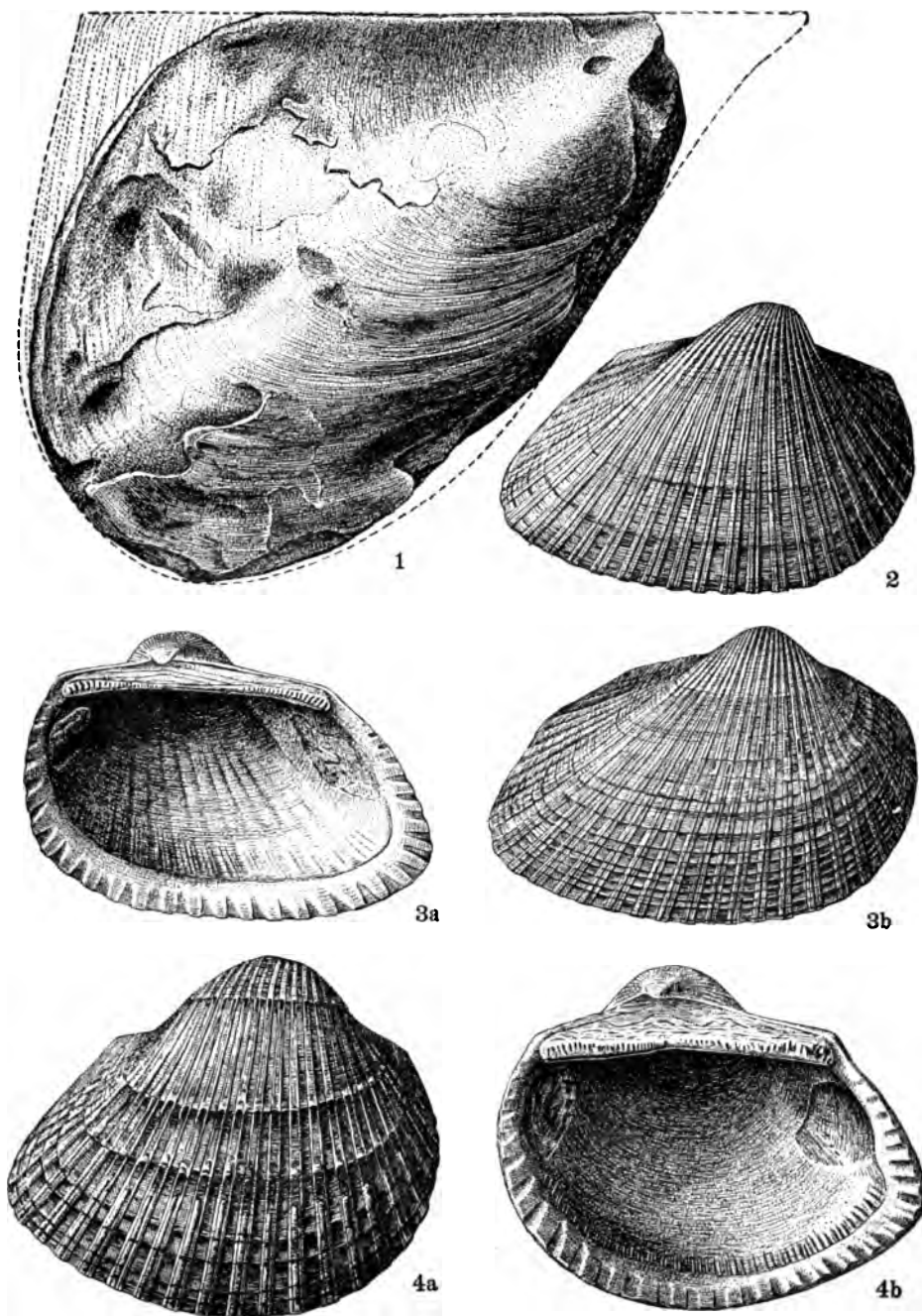
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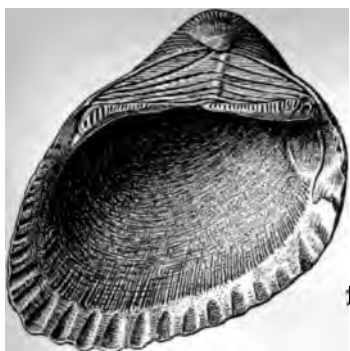
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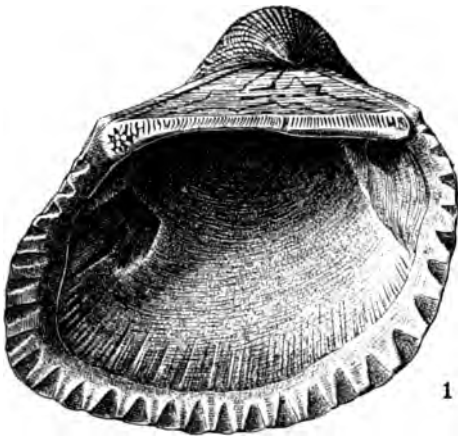
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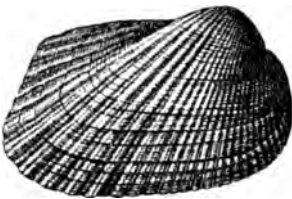
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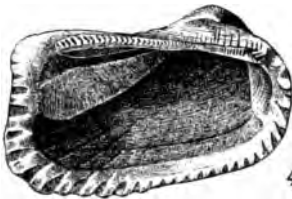
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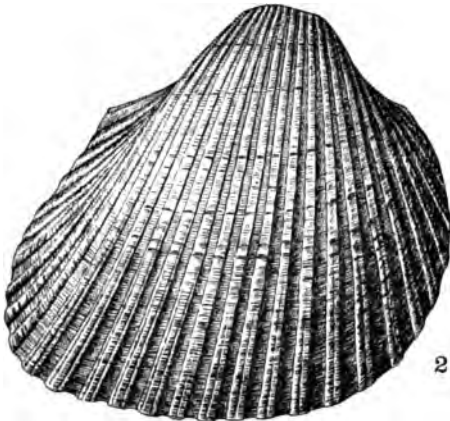
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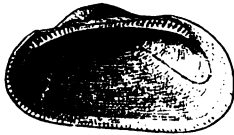
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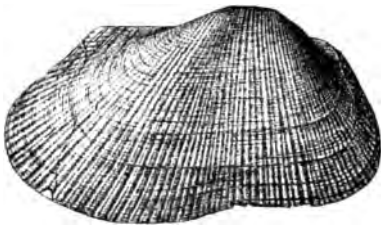
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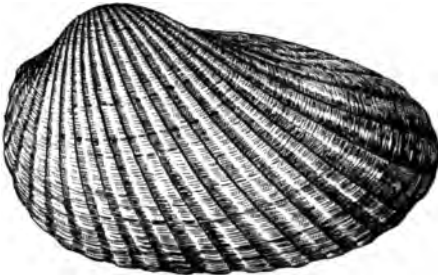
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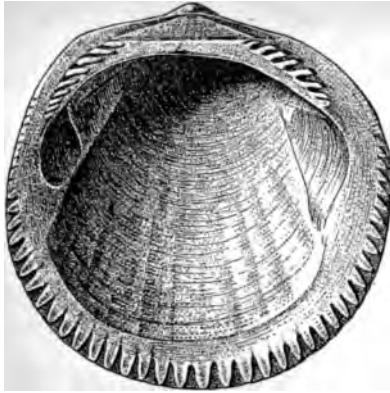
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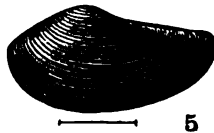
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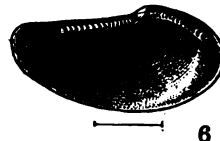
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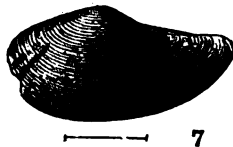
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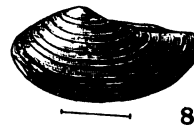
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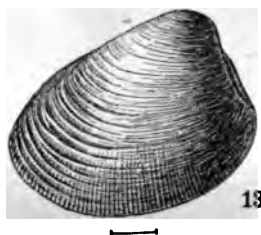
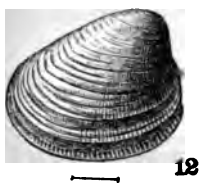
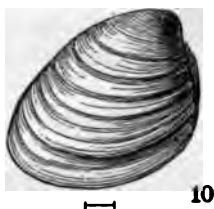
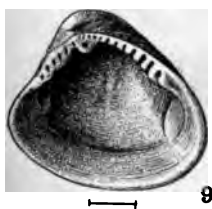
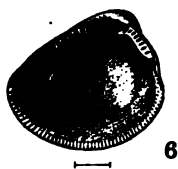
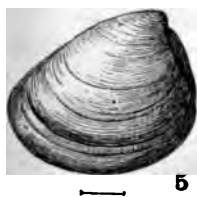
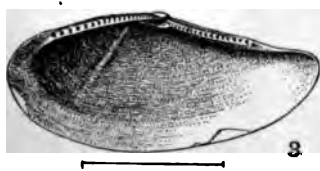
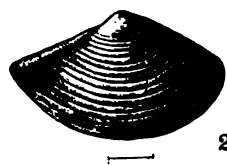


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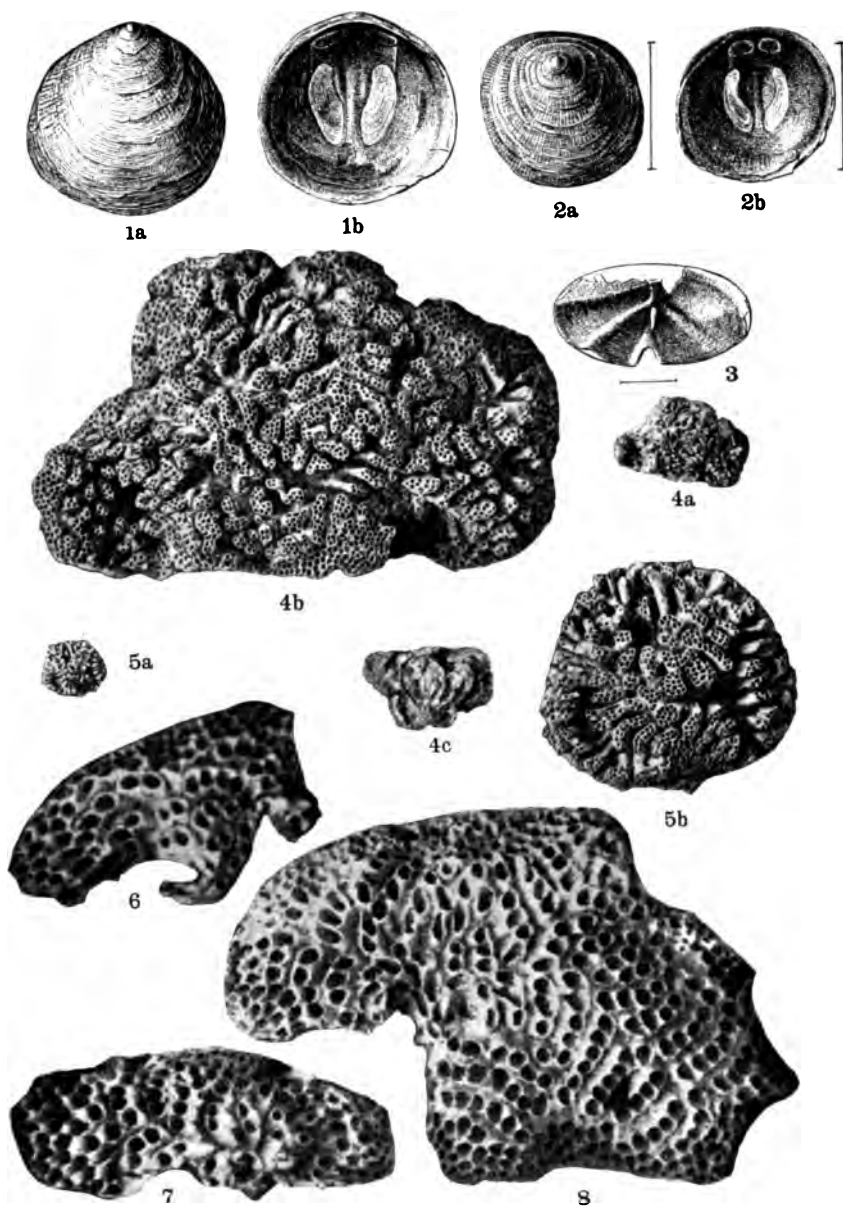
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10. Exterior of right valve from Natural Well, North Carolina. U. S. National Museum. (After Dall.)	
11. Exterior of right valve. St. Mary's River.	
Figs. 12-14. NUCULA PRUNICOLA Dall	401
12. Exterior of right valve. Plum Point.	
13. Exterior of right valve. Same locality. U. S. National Museum. (After Dall.)	
14. Interior of right valve. Same locality.	



MOLLUSCA—PELECYPODA.

PLATE CIX.

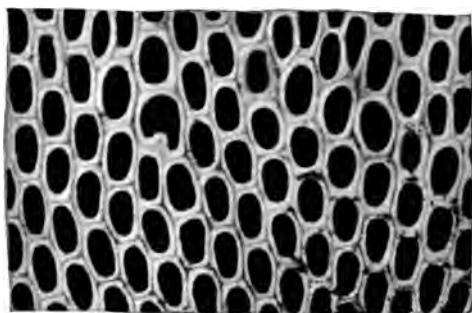
	PAGE
Figs. 1-3. DISCINISCA LUGUBRIS (Conrad)	402
1a. Exterior of dorsal valve. Jones Wharf.	
1b. Interior of the same.	
2a. Exterior of dorsal valve of another specimen. Same locality.	
2b. Interior of the same.	
3 Interior of ventral valve. Same locality.	
Figs. 4, 5. THEONOA GLOMERATA n. sp.	406
4a. Upper surface of a large specimen. St. Mary's River. × ¼	
4b. Another view of the same. × 16/5	
4c. Under surface of the same. × ¼	
5a. Upper surface of a small specimen. Same locality. × ¼	
5b. Another view of the same. × 16/5	
Figs. 6-8. IDMONEA (?) EXPANSA n. sp.	404
6. View of a young specimen. Cove Point. × 16	
7. View of another young specimen. Same locality. × 16	
8. A large specimen from the same locality and attached to the same shell, showing the pinnate arrangement of the zooecia adopted in later stages of growth. × 16	



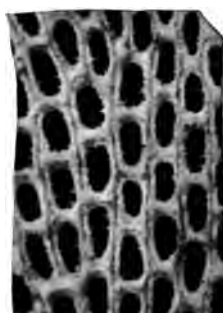
MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRACHIOPODA AND BRYOZOA.

PLATE CX.

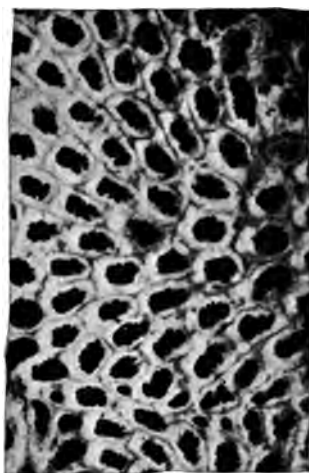
	PAGE
Fig. 1. MEMBRANIPORA FOSSULIFERA n. sp.	408
1. Portion of the surface of a fine specimen. Reed's. × 16	
Figs. 2-5. MEMBRANIPORA OBLONGULA n. sp.	407
2. Surface of an average specimen. Governor Run. × 20	
3. Surface of another specimen having thicker walls than usual. Same locality. × 16	
4. Portion of the surface of a specimen having relatively larger apertures and thinner walls than in the more typical form of the species. Plum Point. × 16	
5. Portion of the surface of another specimen showing irregularity in development of some of the zooecia. Governor Run. × 16	
Fig. 6. MICROPORELLA PRÆCILIATA n. sp.	415
6. Portion of a zoarium of this species growing on <i>Pecten madison-</i> <i>ius</i> . The ovicells are more abundant on specimen than usual. Cove Point. × 16	
Fig. 7. MICROPORELLA INFLATA n. sp.	416
7. Portion of the surface of a specimen growing on a small mollusk. Jones Wharf. × 16	



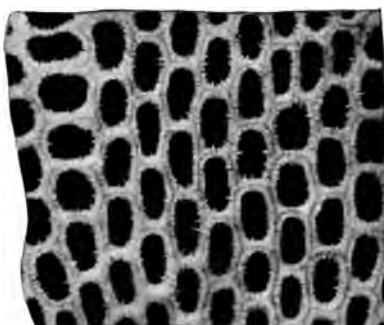
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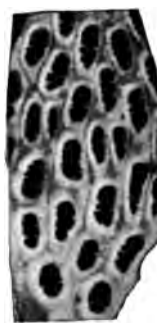
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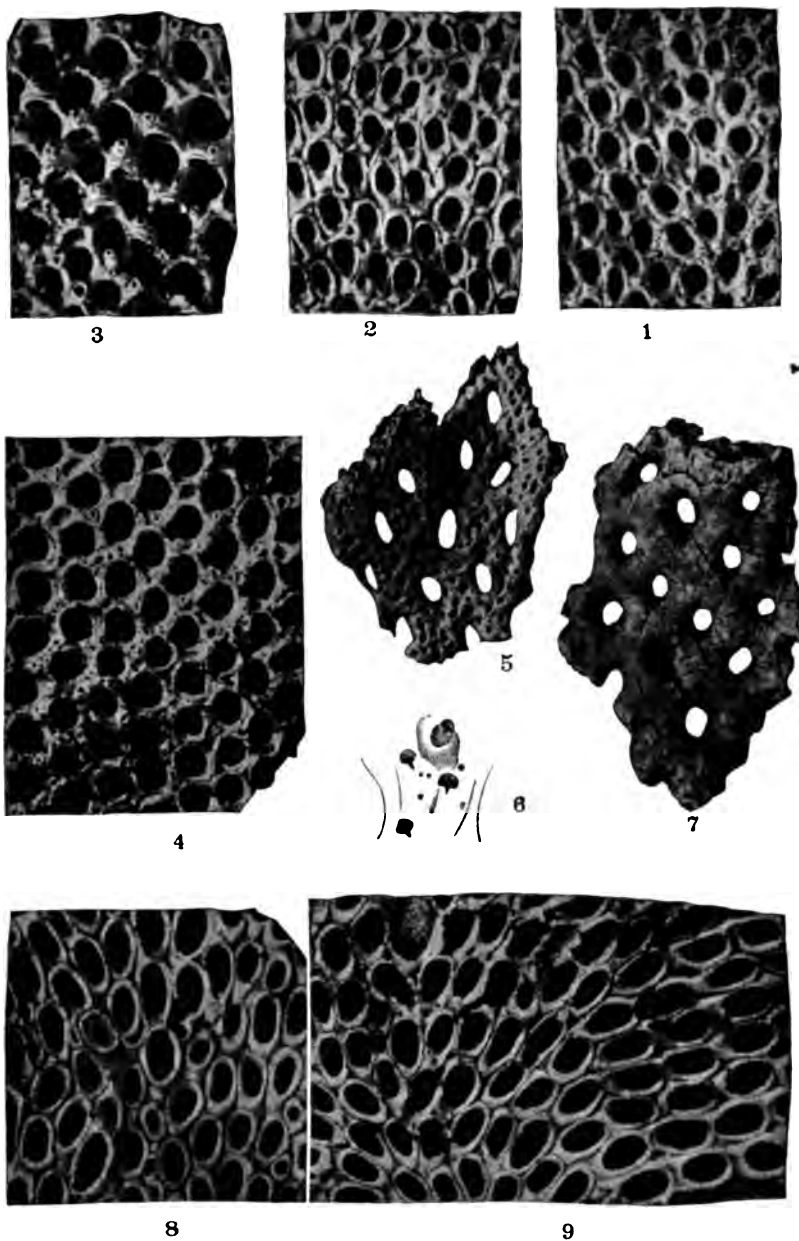


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MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXI.

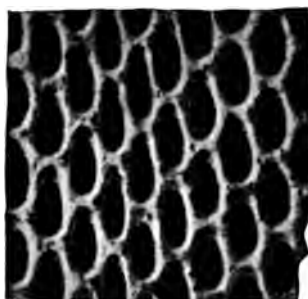
	PAGE
Figs. 1, 2. MEMBRANIPORA PARVULA n. sp.	410
1. A portion of the surface. Reed's. × 16	
2. Another portion of the same. × 16	
Figs. 3, 4. MEMBRANIPORA CAMINOSA n. sp.	409
3. Portion of a well-preserved specimen having ovicells. Jones Wharf. × 16	
4. Portion of another specimen not so well preserved and having very few ovicells. Same locality. × 16	
Figs. 5-7. RETEPORA DOVERENSIS n. sp.	422
5. Celluliferous surface of a small fragment. Dover Bridge. × 32/5	
6. A few cells of same. × 24	
7. Portion of the reverse side of another fragment from the same locality. × 32/5	
Figs. 8, 9. MEMBRANIPORA GERMANA n. sp.	410
8. A portion of the surface of a specimen in good condition. × 16	
9. Another portion of the same. × 16	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXII.

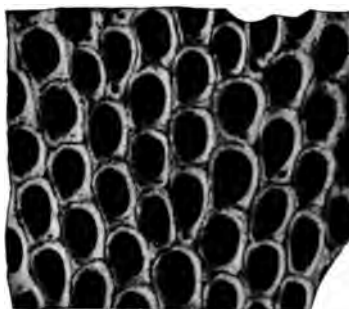
	PAGE
Fig. 1. MEMBRANIPORA NITIDULA n. sp.	412
1. Surface of rather well-preserved fragment. Pawpaw Point. × 16	
Figs. 2-4. MEMBRANIPORA BIFOLIATA n. sp.	411
2. Dorsal face of one of the two layers of zooecia. Jones Wharf. × 16	
3. Surface of young specimen. Same locality. × 16	
4. Surface of an old specimen. Same locality. × 16	
Fig. 5. MEMBRANIPORA FISTULA n. sp.	413
5. The fragment upon which this species is founded. St. Mary's River. × 32/5	
Fig. 6. CUPULARIA DENTICULATA (?) (Conrad)	414
6. Portion of the surface of the specimen described. St. Mary's River. × 16	
Figs. 7a, 7b. AMPHIBLESTRUM AGELLUS n. sp.	414
7a. One of several small patches of this species growing on <i>Pecten</i> <i>madisonius</i> . Cove Point. × 16	
7b. A number of the zooecia of same in outline. × 34	



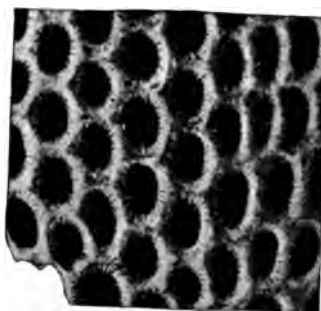
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7b

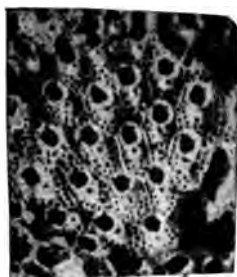


7a

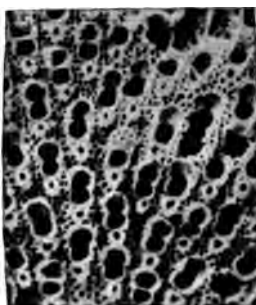
MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXIII.

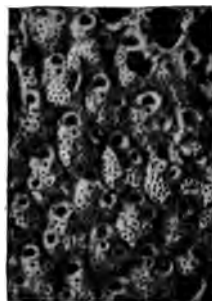
	PAGE
Figs. 1, 2. LEPRALIA (?) REVERSA n. sp.	426
1. Portion of one of several patches of this species, showing zooecia with thin raised borders. Cove Point. × 16	
2. Portion of another zoarium of which nearly all the zooecia are provided with ovicells. On <i>Pecten madisonius</i> . Same locality. × 16	
Fig. 3. MICROPORELLA PRÆCILIATA n. sp.	415
3. Portion of specimen not well preserved and somewhat doubtfully referred to this species. Ovicells are wanting. Jones Wharf. × 16	
Figs. 4, 5. ADEONELLOPSIS UMBILICATA (Lonsdale)	417
4. Portion of a mass of this species, showing zooecia in youthful stages of development. Petersburg, Virginia. × 16	
5. Portion of another mass, showing zooecia in an advanced stage of development. Same locality. × 16	
Figs. 6-8. MICROPORELLA (?) BIFOLIATA n. sp.	417
6. Surface of a fragment, illustrating appearance in young specimens. Cordova. × 16	
7. Portion of another fragment having ovicells. Same locality. × 16	
8. Portion of a third piece from Cordova, showing adult appearance. × 16	



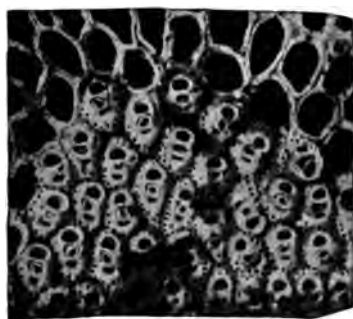
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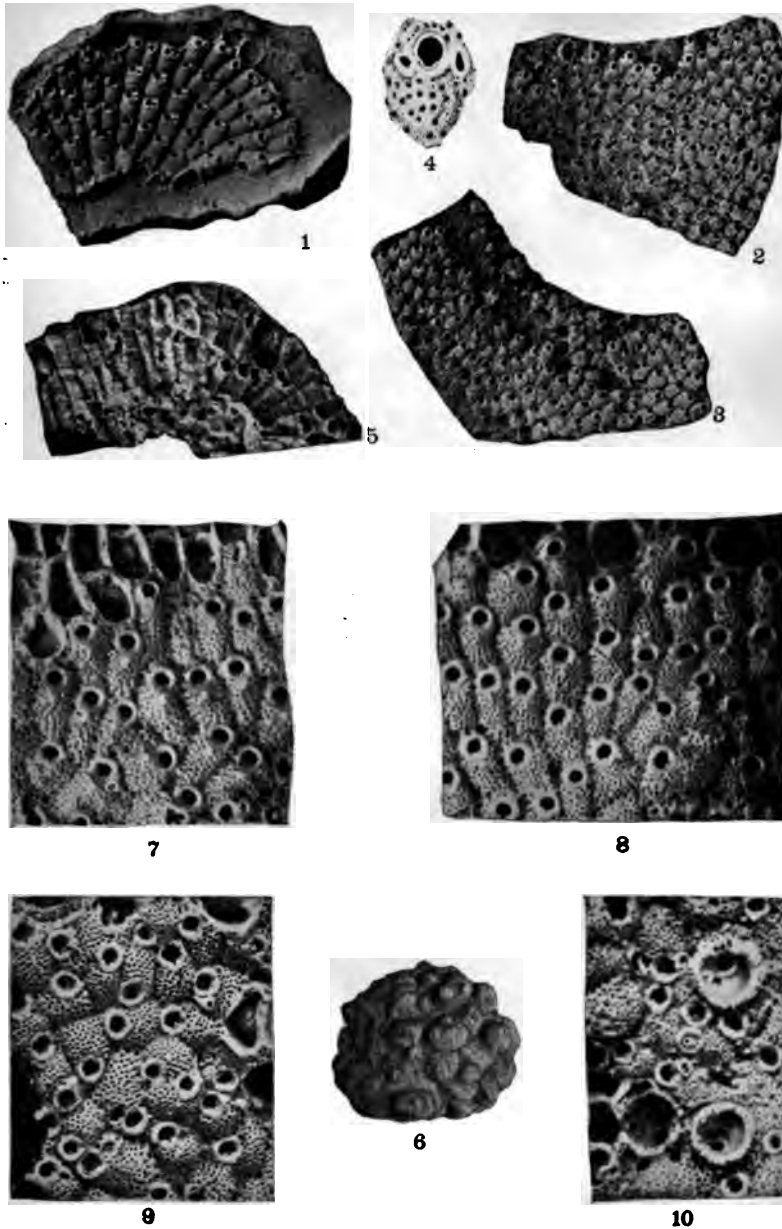


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MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXIV.

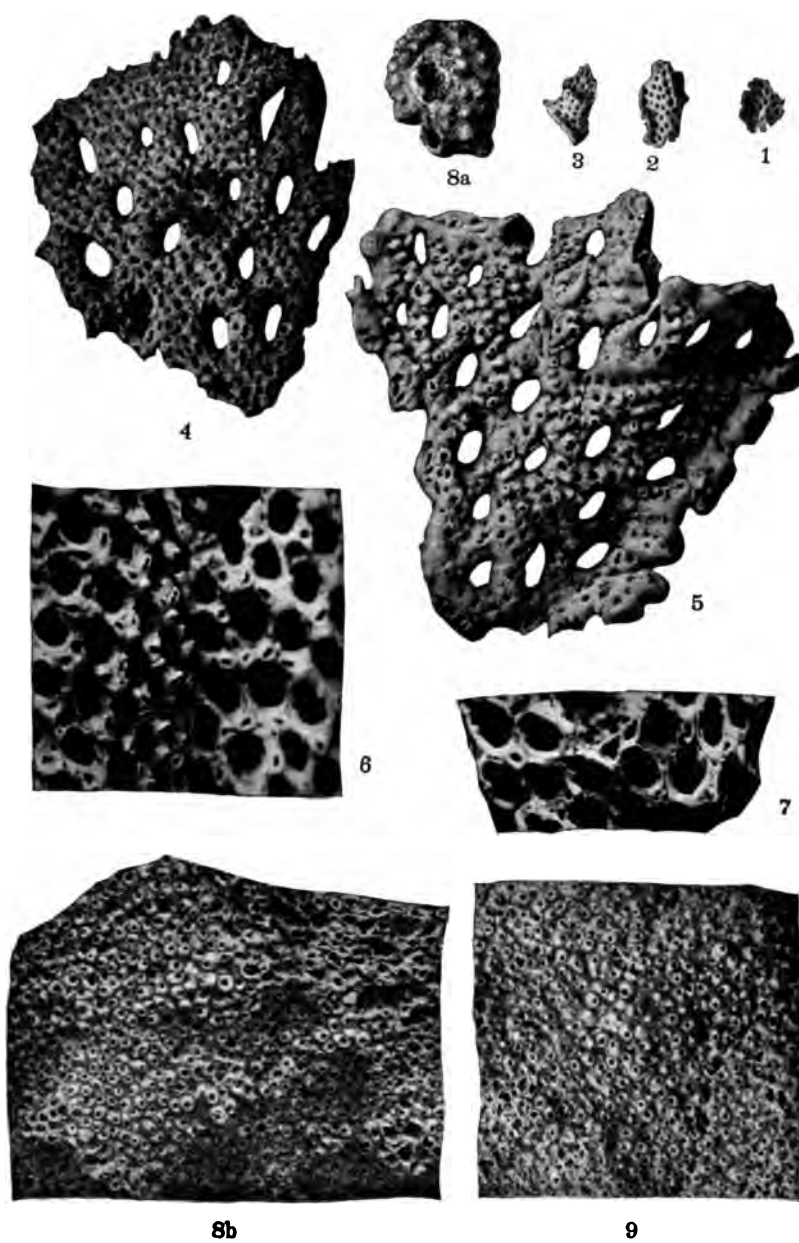
	PAGE
Fig. 1. SCHIZOPORELLA SUBQUADRATA n. sp.	420
1. Finely preserved specimen of this species. Governor Run. ×5	
Figs. 2-4. SCHIZOPORELLA LATISINUATA n. sp.	421
2. A patch of this species. Jones Wharf. × 32/5	
3. Another patch from the same locality. × 32/5	
4. One zooecium of same. × 24	
Fig. 5. ADEONELLOPSIS UMBILICATA (Lonsdale)	417
5. Edge view of vertically fractured specimen, showing columnar structure produced by direct superposition of successive zooecia. Petersburg, Virginia. × 32/5	
Figs 6-10. SCHIZOPORELLA INFORMATA (Lonsdale)	419
6. A strongly nodulated mass.	
7. A portion of the surface of another specimen. × 16	
8. Another portion of the same. × 16	
9. A portion of the surface of a third specimen from Petersburg, Virginia, showing less regular arrangement of zooecia and, in the latter figure, remains of three of the large globular ovicells. × 16	
10. Another portion of the same. × 16	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

CXV.

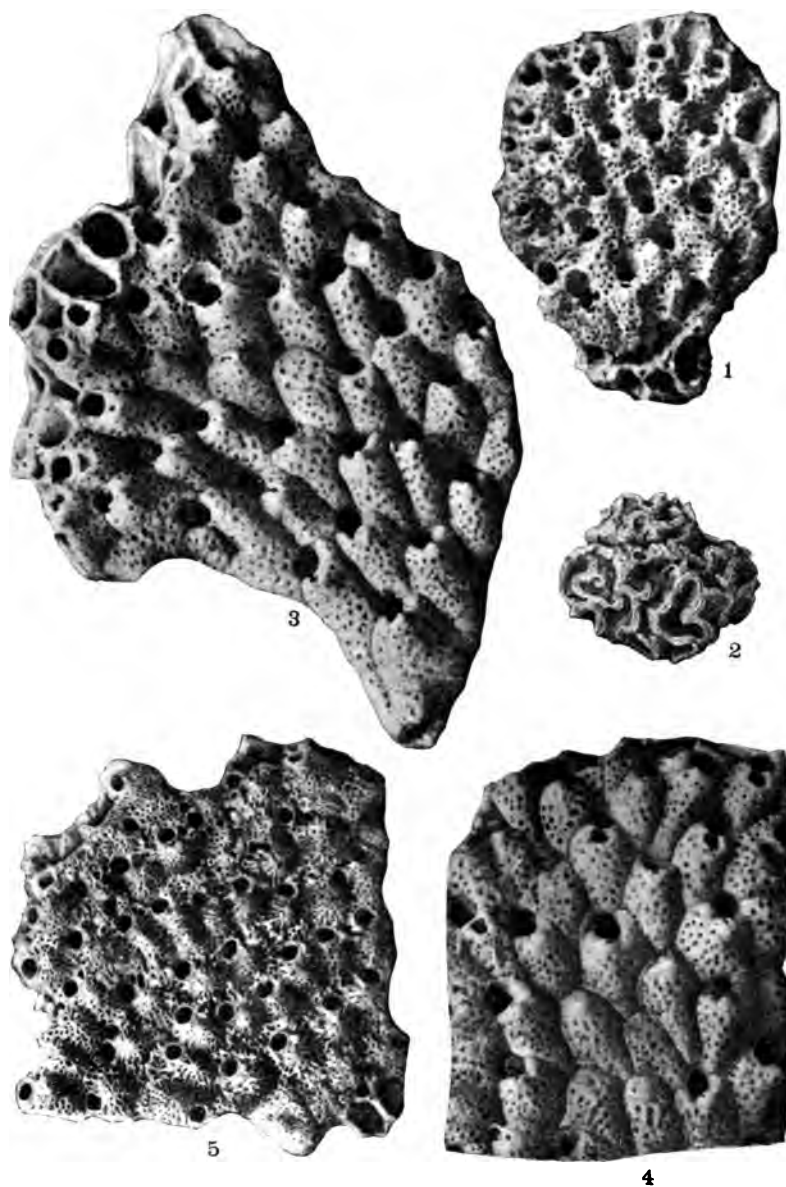
	PAGE
Figs. 1-5. RETEPORA DOVERENSIS n. sp.	422
1. View of a small specimen. Dover Bridge. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
2. Another specimen. Same locality. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
3. A third specimen. Same locality. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
4. A fourth fragment without ovicells and with few large avicularia. The latter are present chiefly on the worn lower end of the specimen. $\times 32/5$	
5 A fifth piece from the same locality with numerous ovicells and avicularia. $\times 32/5$	
Figs. 6, 7. AMPHIBLESTRUM CONSTRICTUM n. sp.	413
6. Portion of a patch of this species growing partly on one of the radial ribs and partly in a groove between the ribs of valve of <i>Pecten madisonius</i> . In the middle of the figure the prominent avicularia are shown in profile. Cove Point. $\times 16$	
7. A few zooecia showing normal form of same. $\times 16$	
Figs. 8a, 8b, 9. LEPRALIA MACULATA n. sp.	423
8a. A specimen growing, as usual, upon a small mollusk and having the surface elevations or "maculae" unusually well developed. Plum Point. $\times \frac{4}{5}$	
8b. Portion of surface of same. $\times 32/5$	
9. Portion of surface of a larger mass from the same locality. $\times 32/5$	



MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXVI.

	PAGE
Fig. 1. PALMICELLARIA PUNCTATA n. sp.	428
1. View of the specimen described. Reed's. × 16	
Figs. 2-4. PALMICELLARIA CONVOLUTA n. sp.	427
2. View of a specimen illustrating the mode of growth believed to characterize this species. Reed's. × ¼	
3. View of a fragment. Same locality. × 16	
4. Portion of another fragment showing several of the problematical closed cells. Same locality. × 16	
Fig. 5. LEPRALIA MONTIFERA n. sp.	424
5. The specimen upon which this species is founded. The photo- graphic base of the drawing was too dark to admit of bringing the elevation of the front of the zooecia into the relief shown by the original. St. Mary's River. × 16	



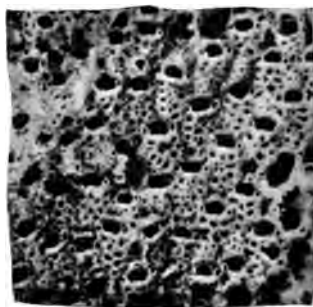
MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXVII.

	PAGE
Fig. 1. SCHIZOPORELLA DOVERENSIS n. sp.	421
1. Portion of surface. Dover Bridge. × 16	
Fig. 2. LEPRALIA MARYLANDICA n. sp.	425
2. Portion of a patch growing on <i>Pecten madisonius</i> . Cove Point. × 16	
Figs. 3, 4. CELLEPORA MASSALIS n. sp.	428
3. Surface of an excellently preserved small mass. St. Mary's River. × 32/5	
4. Surface of another mass showing the usual appearance when worn. Greensboro. × 32/5	
Figs. 5, 6. CELLEPORA CRIBBOSA n. sp.	429
5. A small compressed mass. Reed's. × 16	
6. Outline figure of orifice. × 24	
Fig. 7. SCHIZOPORELLA CUMULATA n. sp.	422
7. Portion of the surface of the specimen described. Jones Wharf. × 16	



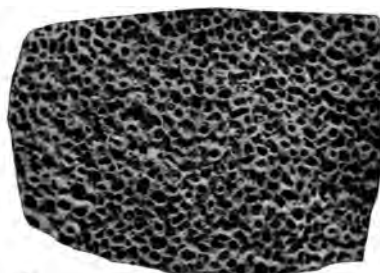
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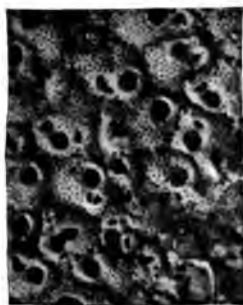
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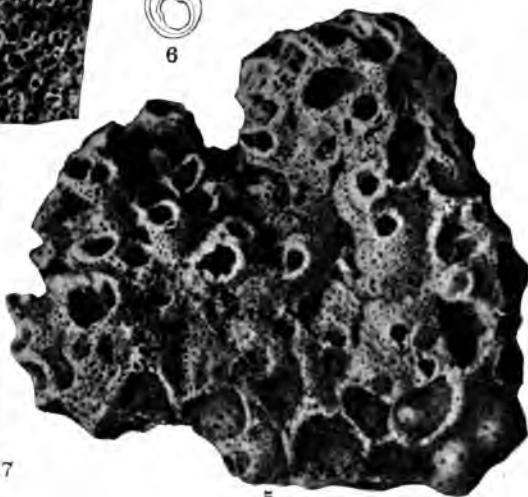
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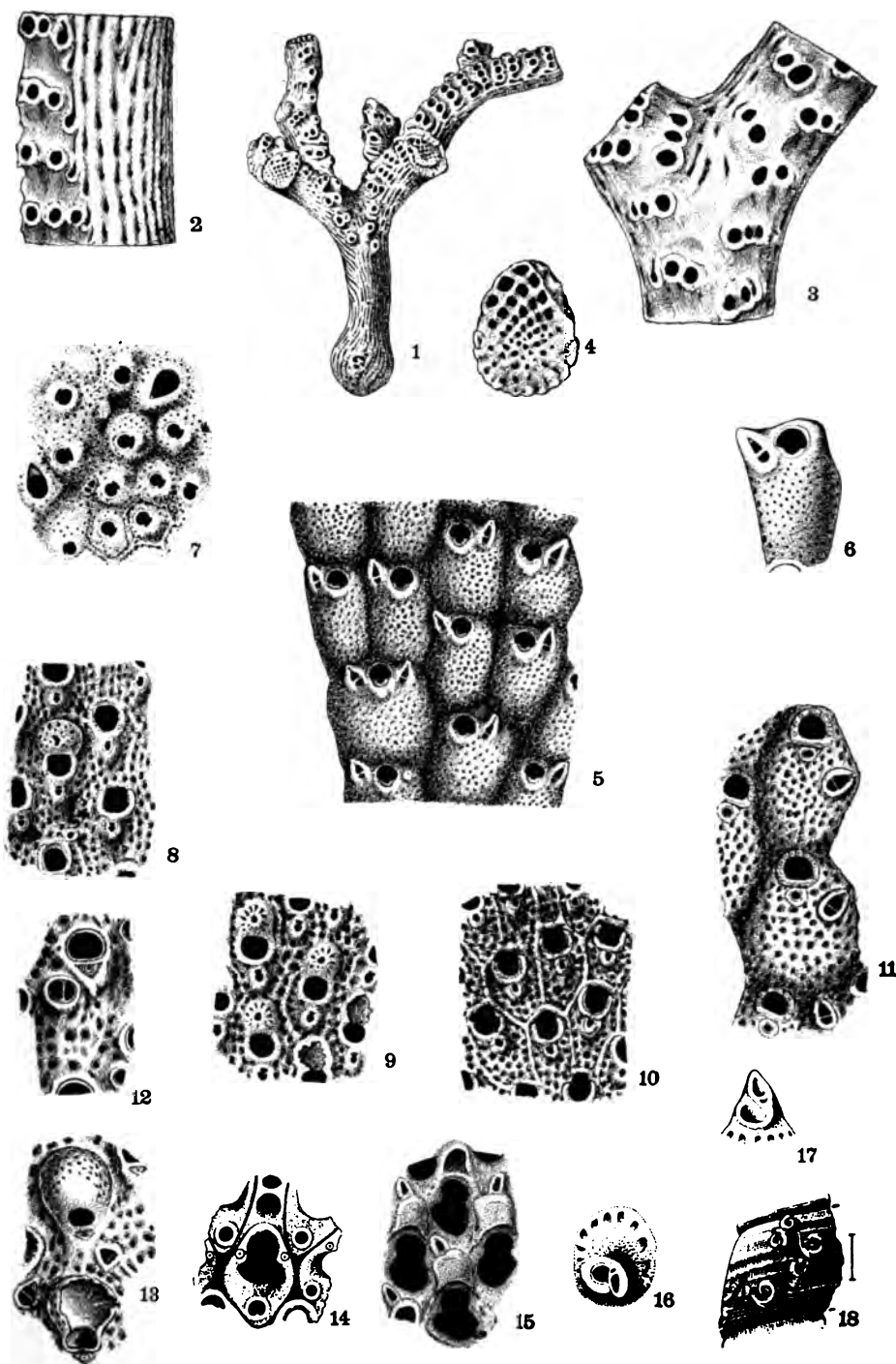


5

MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA.

PLATE CXVIII.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-4. <i>CRISINA STRIATOPORA</i> n. sp.	406
1. The specimen upon which the species is founded. Jones Wharf. × 21/4	
2. Lateral view of one of the branches of the same specimen. × 23	
3. Upper surface of the same. × 17	
4. View of the broken end of one of the branches of the same. × 17	
Figs. 5, 6. <i>SCHIZOPORELLA SUBQUADRATA</i> n. sp.	420
5. Part of the specimen figured on Plate CXIV. × 17	
6. One zooecium of a specimen from Governor Run. × 19½	
Fig. 7. <i>LEPRALIA MACULATA</i> n. sp.	423
7. A small portion of the surface of one of the specimens figured on Plate CXV. The figure is intended to show the form of the orifice and the two kinds of avicularia. × 17	
Figs. 8-10. <i>LEPRALIA</i> (?) <i>REVERSA</i> n. sp.	426
8. Several zooecia of a specimen having ovicells. × 28½	
9. Several zooecia of another specimen having ovicells. × 28½	
10. Several zooecia having boundaries unusually well defined. × 28½	
Fig. 11. <i>MICROPORELLA PRÆCILIATA</i> n. sp.	415
11. Two zooecia of the specimens figured on Plate CXIII, Fig. 3. × 28½	
Figs. 12, 13. <i>MICROPORELLA</i> (?) <i>BIFOLIATA</i> n. sp.	417
12. A zooecium and an avicularium. × 28½	
13. Two zooecia with ovicells. × 28½	
Fig. 14. <i>AMPHIBLESTRUM AGELLUS</i> n. sp.	414
14. View of a single zooecium and portions of several adjoining ones. × 28½	
Fig. 15. <i>AMPHIBLESTRUM CONSTRICTUM</i> n. sp.	413
15. Several zooecia with ovicells. × 17	
Figs. 16, 17. <i>CELLEPORA MASSALIS</i> n. sp.	428
16. Front view of a zooecium of the specimen figured on Plate CXVII, Fig. 3. St. Mary's River. × 17	
17. Profile view of the same. St. Mary's River. × 17	
Fig. 18. <i>SPIROBIS CALVERTENSIS</i> n. sp.	430
18. View of several individuals attached to the surface of a <i>Turri-</i> <i>tella</i> . Plum Point. × 3/2	

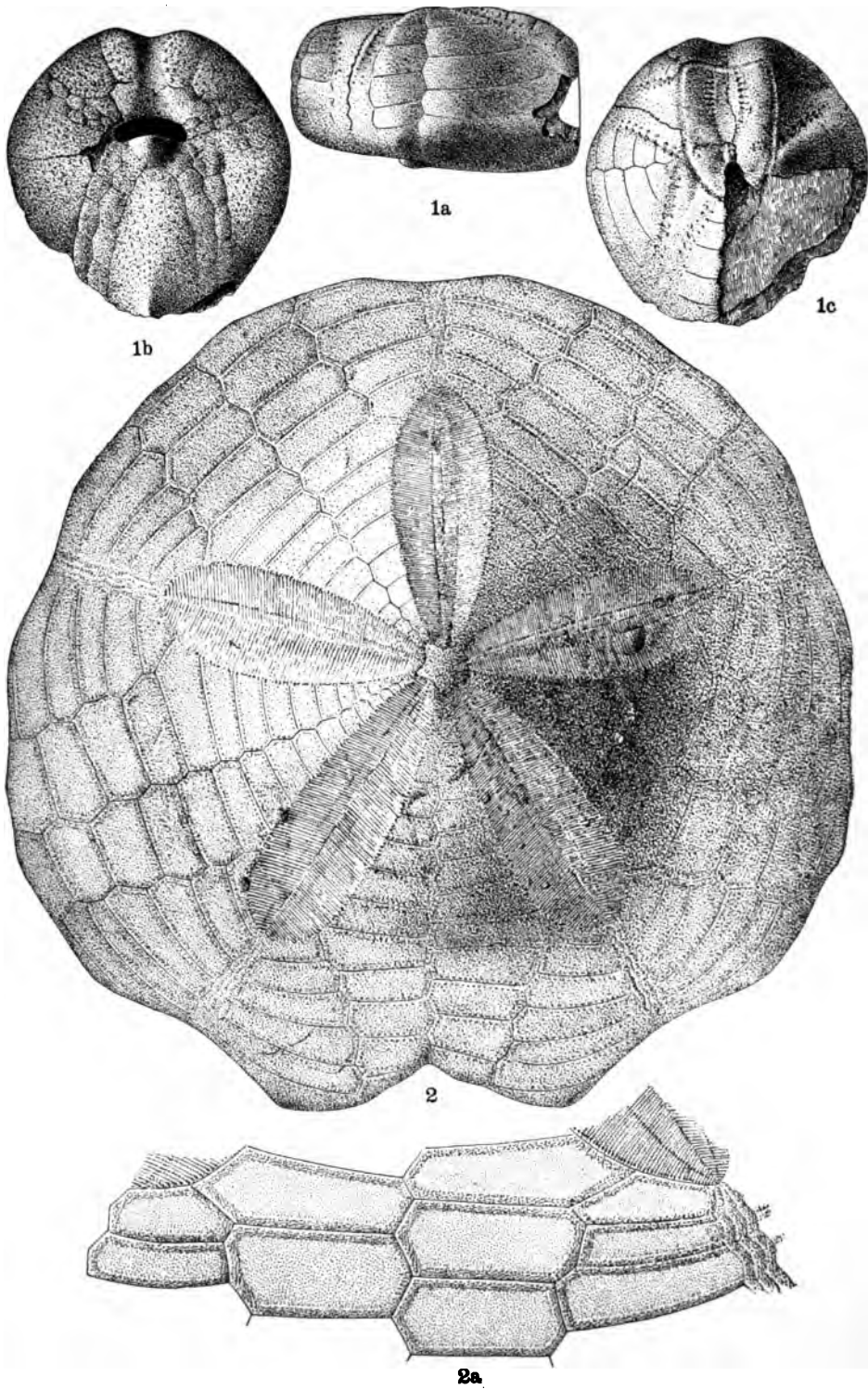


MOLLUSCOIDEA—BRYOZOA, AND VERMES.

PLATE CXIX.

	PAGE
Figs. 1a, 1b, 1c. ECHINOCARDIUM OETHONOTUM Conrad.....	430
1a. Lateral surface of test. Jones Wharf.	
1b. Lower surface of same specimen.	
1c. Upper surface of same specimen.	
Figs. 2, 2a. SCUTELLA ABERTI Conrad.....	432
2. Upper surface of test. Jones Wharf.	
2a. Enlarged plate of same specimen.	

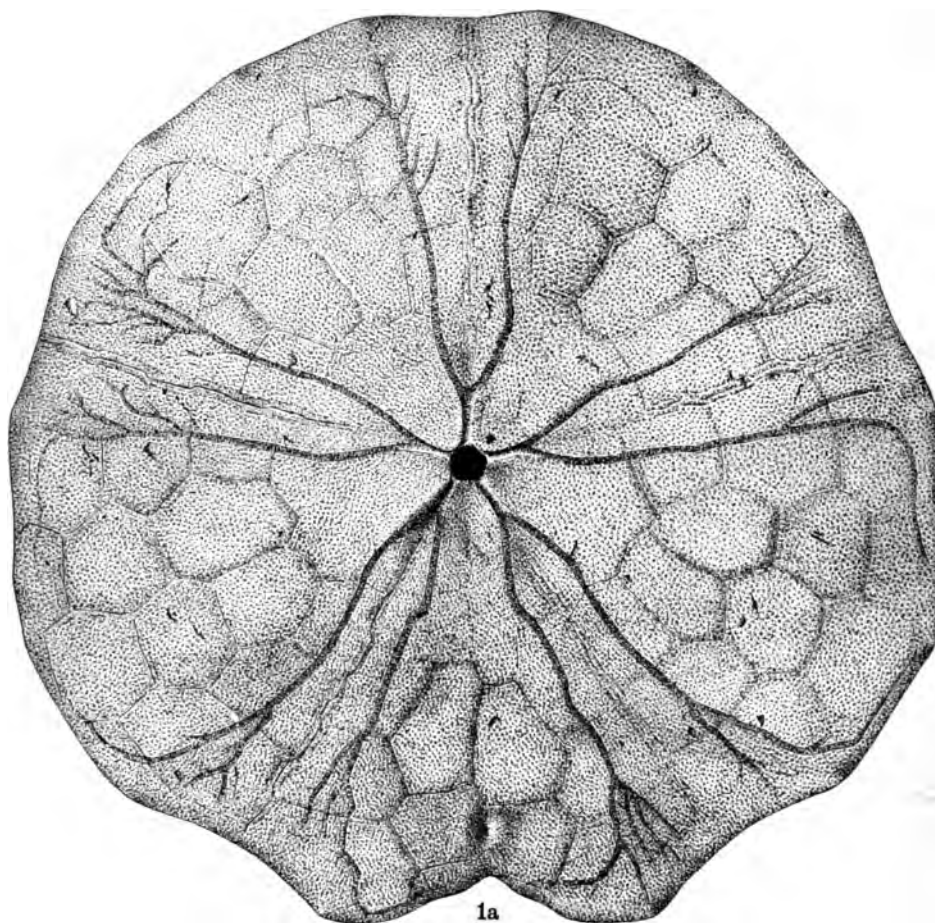




ECHINODERMATA.

PLATE CXX.

	PAGE
Figs. 1a-2b. SCUTELLA ABERTI Conrad	432
1a. Lower surface of test. Jones Wharf.	
1b. Lateral surface of test of same specimen.	
2a. Interambulacral plate.	
2b. Another view of the same (?).	
Fig. 3. OPHIODERMA (?) sp.	433
3. Fragment of arms. St. Mary's River.	



1a



1b



2a



2b

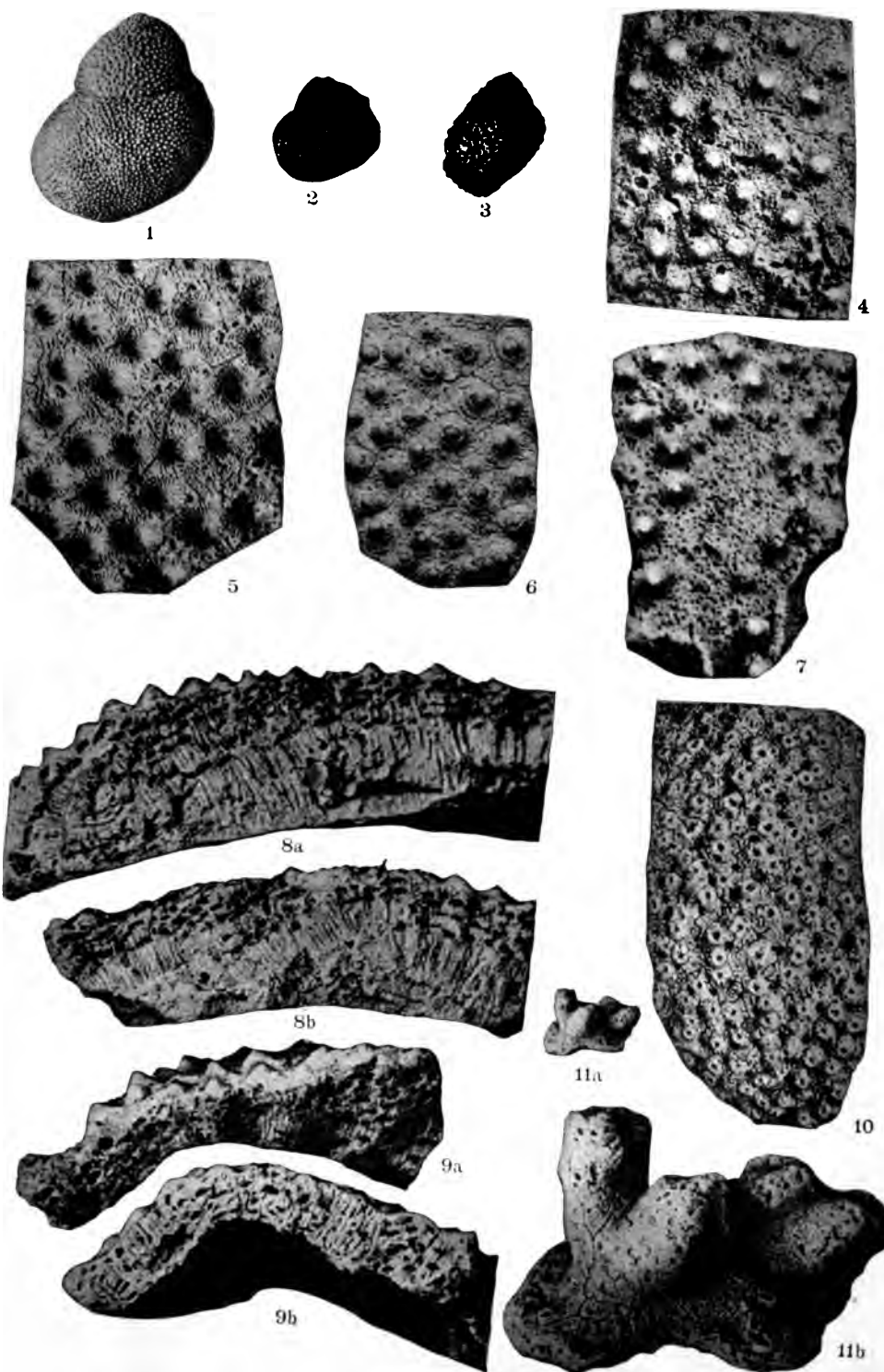


3

ECHINODERMATA.

PLATE CXXI.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-9. <i>HYDRACTINIA MULTISPINOSA</i> n. sp.	433
1. The type specimen, growing, as usual, upon the shell of <i>Poly-</i> <i>nices</i> sp. and showing the average external appearance. U. S. National Museum.	
2, 3. Two specimens showing extremes observed in number and size of surface spines. The latter possibly represent a distinct species or variety, approaching the European <i>H. circum-</i> <i>vesticus</i> (Wood).	
4-7. Surface of four specimens showing slight variations partly due to preservation. × 8	
8, 9. Edge views of four pieces of two specimens showing interla- minar spaces and other characters very well. The solid lower portions of the two upper pieces represent the space of the absorbed shell replaced by nearly solid coral tissue. U. S. National Museum. Plum Point. × 8	
Fig. 10. <i>MILLEASTER INCRUSTANS</i> n. gen. et. sp.	436
10. Surface of a specimen. U. S. National Museum. Plum Point. × 8	
Figs. 11a, 11b. <i>MILLEASTER</i> (?) <i>SUBRAMOSUS</i> n. sp.	437
11a. The type specimen. Cove Point.	
11b. Another view of the same. The large openings are of small barnacles partly covered by the hydrozoan. × 4	



COELENTERATA—HYDROZOA.

PLATE ¹CXXII.

	PAGE
Figs. 1-3. PARACYATHUS VAUGHANI Gane	438
1. View of several specimens attached to an oyster shell. Carter's Landing, Virginia. × $\frac{1}{4}$	
2. The cluster of three individuals more enlarged.	
3. The largest individual represented in Fig. 1 more enlarged.	
The figured specimen in the collection of Johns Hopkins University.	

¹ The following plates illustrating the corals are reproductions from photographs. Mr. Levin C. Handy made the negatives; prints on velox paper were made by Mr. Norman W. Carkhuff of the U. S. Geological Survey. Miss Frances Wieser retouched some of the prints.



COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXIII.

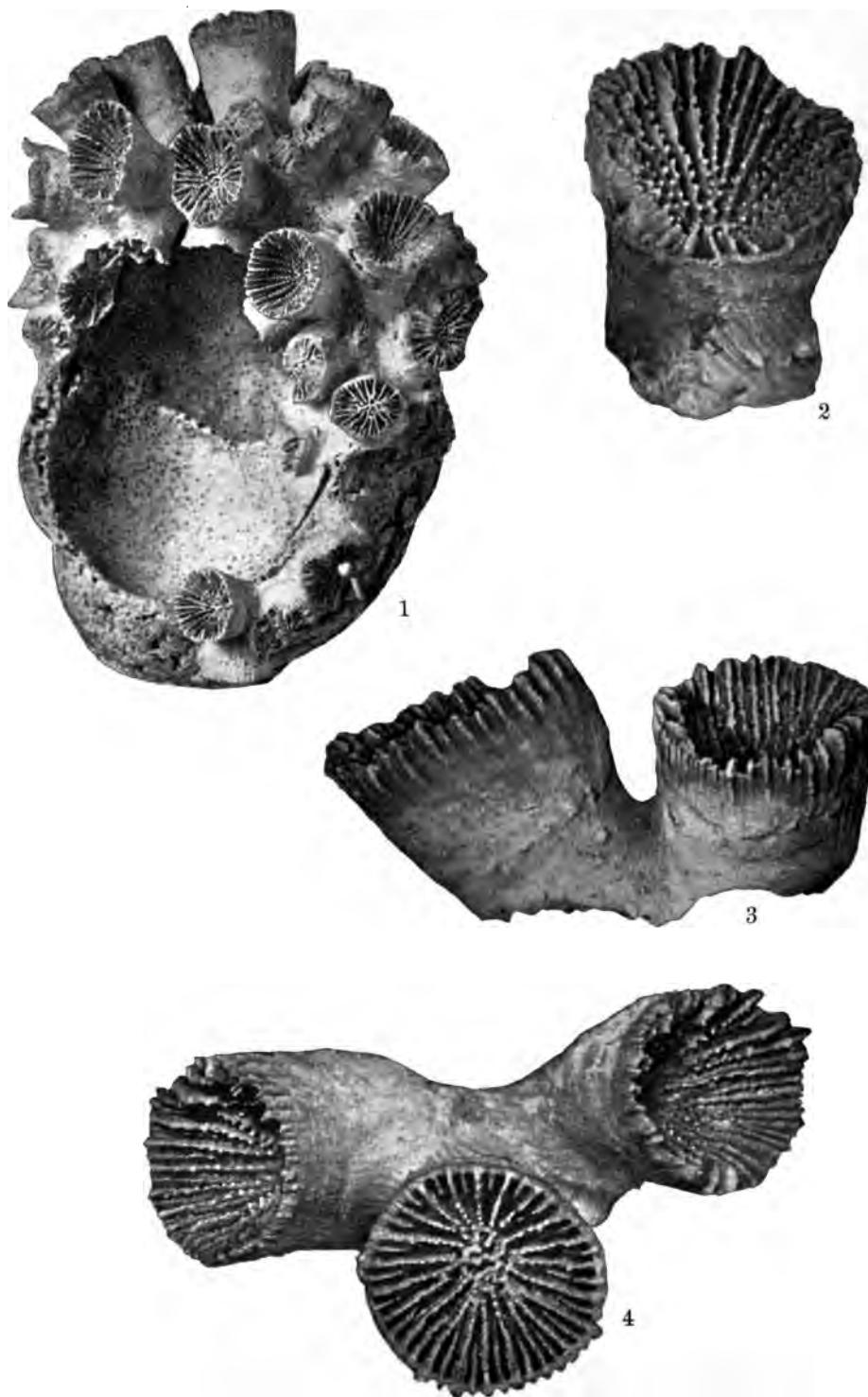
	PAGE
Figs. 1-4. <i>ASTRHELIA PALMATA</i> (Goldfuss)	439
1. The most normal specimen in the collection. The other specimens from the same locality show considerable fusion of the branches. David Kerr's place, Talbot County, Maryland. Length 114 mm.	
2. Palmate specimen. Choptank River. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Parker's Landing. Length 115 mm.	
3. Specimen with coalescing branches. Patuxent Cliffs, St. Mary's County. Greatest length 69 mm.	
4. Young specimen. Plum Point. Greatest horizontal measurement 44 mm.	
All four specimens in the U. S. National Museum.	



COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXIV.

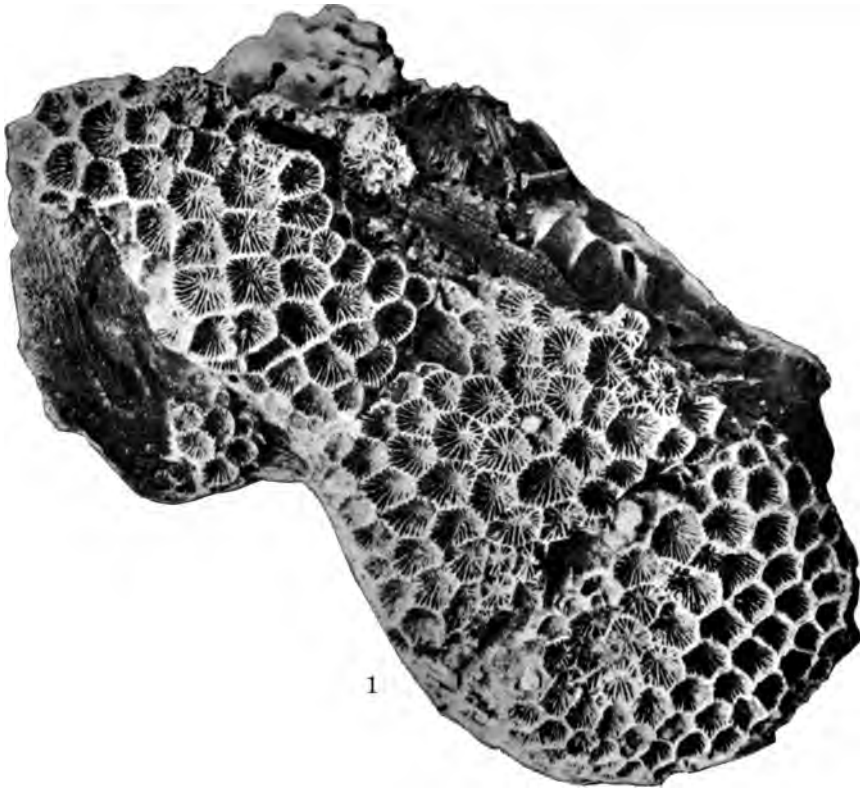
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Figs. 1-4. <i>ASTRANGIA LINEATA</i> (Conrad). (All figures from the same specimen.)	441
1. General view of a colony attached to a <i>Crepidula</i> shell. Distance from top of uppermost corallite to lowest portion of shell as placed in Fig. 52 mm. × about 1½	
2. View of interior of a calice to show septal dentations. × about 5	
3. Enlarged view of costae. × 5	
4. Calicular view. × 5	
Figured specimen in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	



COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXV.

	PAGE
Figs. 1, 2. ASTRANGIA (CŒNANGIA) Conradi n. sp.	442
1. General view of a specimen. Length 103 mm. × about 1¼	
2. Several calices. × about 5	
Figured specimen in collection of Wagner Free Institute of Science.	



1

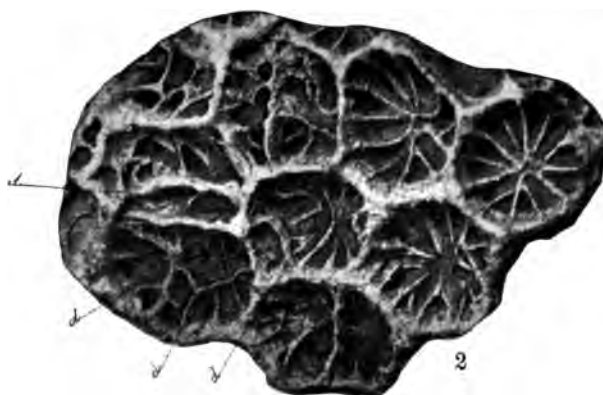
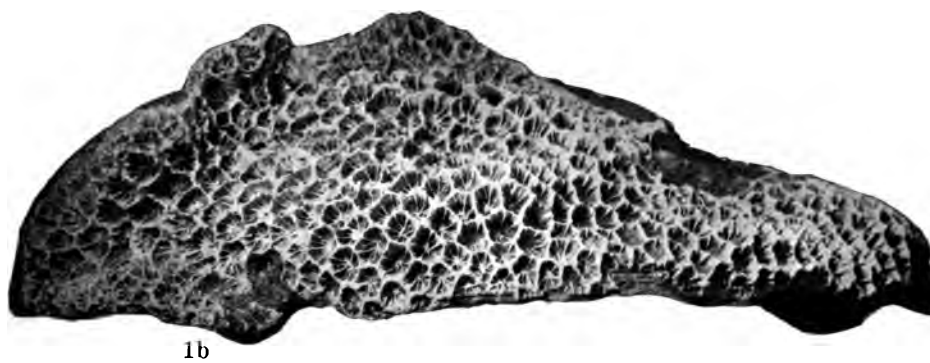
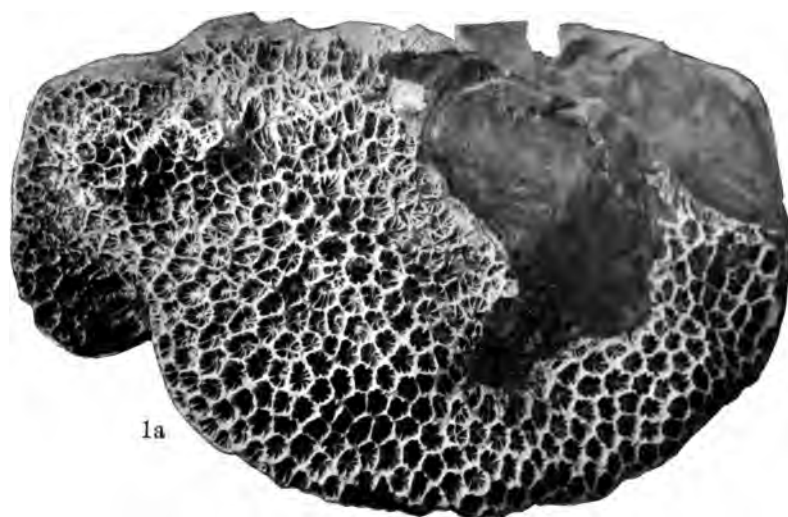


2

COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXVI.

- | | PAGE |
|--|------------|
| Figs. 1-2. SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA (Conrad) encrusting young, described by Conrad as <i>Astrea marylandica</i>..... | 444 |
| 1a, 1b. Two views of the same specimen. Greatest length of the Pecten shell 112 mm. Note the protuberance that has been formed. | |
| 2. Calices of another specimen. The "d"'s indicate dissepiments, and show how new zoids are formed by dissepimental budding. The calice at the bottom of the figure has apparently divided by fission. The greatest distance across the figured portion is 16 mm. × about 5 | |
- Figured specimens in collection of Johns Hopkins University.



COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXVII.

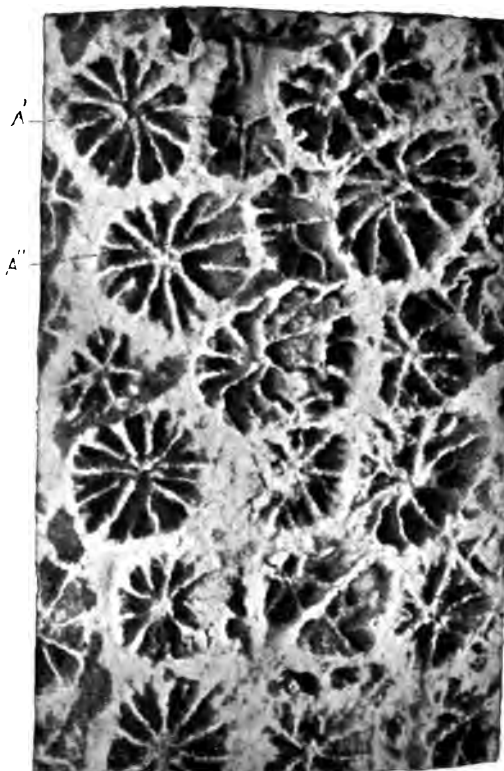
	PAGE
Figs. 1-3. <i>SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA</i> (Conrad)	444
1. Several calices of a specimen enlarged to show initiation of reproduction by dissepimental budding. Distance across the three calices, 10 mm. × about 7	
2. Calices of another specimen. A', A'', young calices, but so far advanced that one can not be sure which are the mother calices. Immediately below A'' is a young calice, apparently being formed by dissepimental budding. × 7	
3. Calices of still another specimen, showing budding between the corners of the calices. × about 6½	
Figured specimens in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	



1



3



2

COELENTERATA—ANTHOZOA.

PLATE CXXVIII.

	PAGE
Figs. 1, 2. <i>SEPTASTREA MARYLANDICA</i> (Conrad)	444
1. General view of a specimen 67 mm. high.	
2. Calices from specimens represented on Plate CXXIX. The large calice shows incipient fission. $\times 5\frac{1}{2}$	
Figured specimens in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	



PLATE CXXIX.

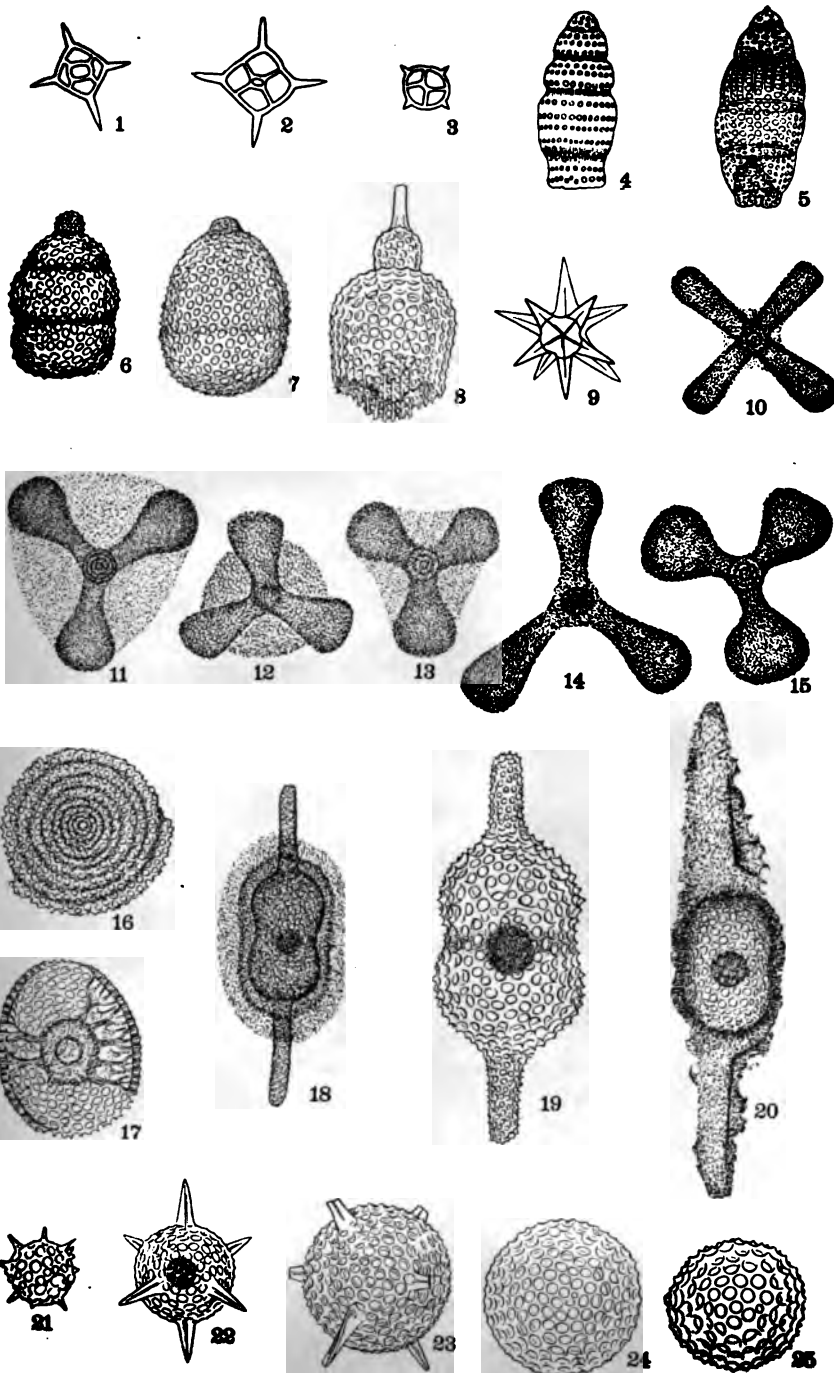
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Figured specimen in collection of Johns Hopkins University.	



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PROTOZOA—RADIOLARIA.

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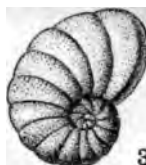
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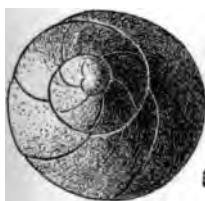
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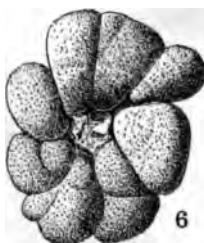
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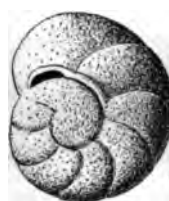
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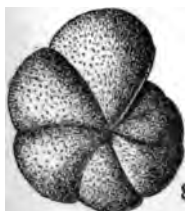
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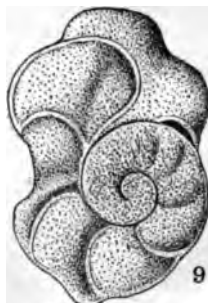
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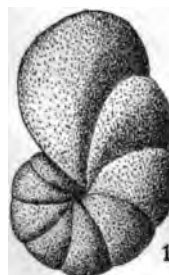
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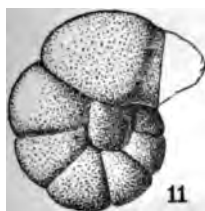
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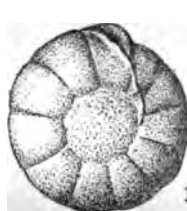
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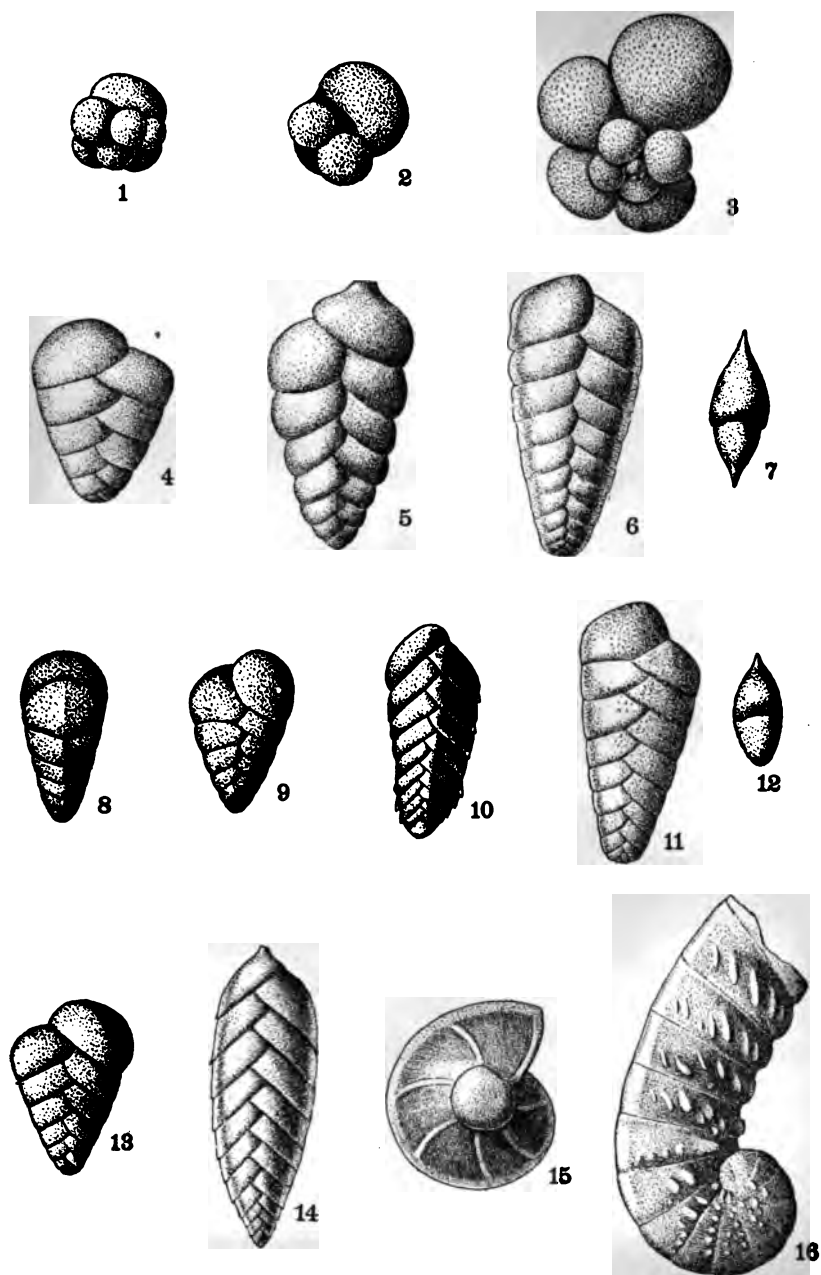
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PROTOZOA—FORAMINIFERA.

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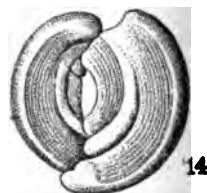
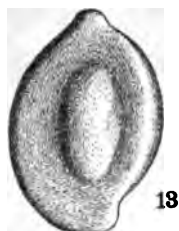
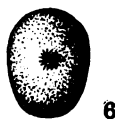


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